The Bee.

VOL. XVI. NO. 70. TOLEDO, OHIO. FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1891. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

ARMSTRONG & CLARKE

MASONIC TEMPLE BLOCK

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Greater Inducements on Strictly High Grade Goods than any House in the State.

Cigars. - - - We retail them at Wholesale Prices. We sell the best brands.

Mineral Waters. We are Toledo headquarters and sell at Importing Agt's and Spring Prices.

Ginger Ale. - - All the best grades of foreign and domestic brands

Teas. - - - - Long lines of new Silver Leaf.

Coffee. - - - Our W S T B Blend is the finest on the market.

Everything in Fruits and Vegetables for Saturday.

25 lbs H & E Extra C Sugar, for	$1 00
Oat Meal, 6 lbs Schumacher's for	25
Rolled Avena, 5 lbs Schumacher's for	25
Hire's Root Beer, per pkg	20
Apollinaris Water, qts, per case	7 50
" " pts per case	11 00
Garden Growth Japan Tea, per lb	30
W S T B Blend Coffee, per lb, roasted	32
Mandheling Java Coffee, per lb, Roasted	37
Arabian Mocha Coffee, per lb, roasted	37
Fine Rio Coffee, per lb, roasted	27
Perfection Creamery Butter, per lb	22
Finest Star Hams, per lb	14
Highland Evaporated Cream, per can	18
" " doz	1 75
British Salt, Crosse & Blackwell's, per jar	18
Armour's Extract of Beef, 2 oz jars	40
Franco-American Game Pates, per can	30
Coudrey's Deviled Ham, per doz, ½ lb	2 70
Underwood's Deviled Ham, per doz, ¼ lbs	2 70
Armour's Deviled Ham, per doz, ½ lbs	1 55
Gleason's Vermont Cream Cheese, per lb	16
Michigan Full Cream Cheese, per lb	12
Weldner's Soup Tablets, each	10
Pickled Lobsters, pint glass jars	40
Bensdorp's Cocoa, per ½ lb can	35

BENSDORP'S ROYAL DUTCH COCOA.

We believe this is the finest and most economical Cocoa manufactured, and shall be pleased to receive your order for one-half or one pound cans.

Armstrong & Clarke.

MANTELS

Which combine all the good qualities and all of the lesser ones are what we endeavor at all times to have. The designs are pretty, the material good, the finish most perfect, or less perfect, as the buyer may desire. By less perfect we mean less expensive. Some people do not want to pay as much as others. It's not every one who would buy a Mantel for $25, yet many would expect to pay more. You can choose which.

THE CONANT BROS' FURNITURE CO.,

Summit, Adams and Water Streets.

PICTURE FRAMES

AND ENLARGING.

A specialty of nice work and low prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Formerly assistant physician in Prof. Krause Klinik at Berlin.

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RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Blaine is right. We believe in reciprocity and practice it as far as possible with our customers.

Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, &c., sold on Installments at cash prices. Baby Carriages and Refrigerators $1 down and $1 per week. Goods delivered free anywhere in Toledo.

Honorable and square dealing every time. Ask your friends about us. Come in and examine our goods and learn our prices.

DRAPER & NUGENT.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of our own manufacture, at lowest prices; Wooden and Willow ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

ELNSCOMB & CO., 510 & 512 SUMMIT

J. W. CUMMINGS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Rooms 5 and 6 Kaufman Building.
87 Superior St. - TOLEDO, O

DROPS OF WATER

Spoilt Our Frescoing!

We must Redecorate and propose to sell all

WALL PAPER AT COST!

TO SAVE HANDLING.

Allen & Parkhurst.

LOCAL.

Street railway strike still on.
The Ann Arbor railroad trouble.
At work on the T. & W. Bee line.
Councilman Frank Tanner married.
Wife beaters in hard lines in police court.
Natural gas trustees' meeting last night.
Robert Nelson speaks of his European trip.
Receiver appointed in the United States court.

UNITED STATES.

Postal subsidy law.
Beresford indicted.
Custom regulations.
Notes from Wauseon.
Cleveland's valuation.
National photographers.
Gen. Clarkson at home.
Senator Hale on Blaine.
A Carnegie strike settled.
American tin mines sold.
Hosmer will race Teneyck.
News notes from Sandusky.
The race for the speakership.
Another republican defaulter.
State Bar association election.
Farmers' alliance in the south.
Call confident that he will be seated.
Work of a cyclone in West Superior.
How foreign labor can flood Chicago.
Harrison wants Wanamaker to resign.
Minister Mendonca saves his reputation.
A combination of accidents in Pennsylvania.
The world's fair commissions in England.
North Baltimore refused to accept her pavements.
John D. Abbott nominated for senator in the Zanesville district.
Nedinghous refuses to pay his workmen the wages he claimed the McKinley bill was to make.

FOREIGN.

The career of General Prophete.
Sir John Macdonald held Canadian Pacific stock.

Killed by a Train.

OBERLIN, July 17.—Tabor Wood, 92 years old, while crossing the Lake Shore railroad track near his residence, on East College street, was struck by passenger train No. 21 and instantly killed.

The old gentleman had been a resident of Oberlin for many years and his death was caused by his inability to see or hear the approaching train. His body was not mangled much.

Death of a Millionaire.

WOOSTER, O., July 17.—Oliver K. Griffith, the wealthy banker and mill owner of Orrville, died very suddenly of heart disease, while seated in a chair at a window.

He retired about 11 o'clock last night in his usual health. About 4 a. m. he was taken sick with an attack of heart disease from which he had been suffering. He had only been home a few days from a trip to Europe.

Beresford Indicted.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Beresford, the pseudo nobleman, wanted in Georgia for swindling a number of persons there, was indicted by the grand jury for larceny in the first degree. He will not be surrendered to the Georgia authorities until he answers for his exploits in New York first.

Made an Assignment.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Charles S. Crossley, dealer in steam heating machinery, assigned to J. W. Bartram, giving preferences aggregating $6,000. The liabilities are $14,000 and assets $22,000.

Messrs. John H. Davis & Co., New York;
S. V. White & Co., New York;
Connor & Co., New York;

Are Authorized to Offer the Securities Mentioned Below.

Trow Directory, Printing & Bookbinding Co

SUBSCRIPTION FOR

$750,000, 8 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, $250,000, General (Common) Stock,

AT PAR, SHARES $100 EACH.

Subscription Lists will open Tuesday, July 21st, at 10 A. M., and close on or before Thursday, July 23d, at 3 P. M.

This Company is organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $1,500,000 in shares of $100 each, consisting of $750,000 of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock, and $750,000 general (common) stock, to take over and carry on the business, ESTABLISHED IN 1786, of the TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY, and that, ESTABLISHED IN 1826, of TROW'S PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY, heretofore two separate corporations.

The former managers continue with the new company, and, with their associates, retain $500,000 of the common stock.

All shares issued will be full paid stock. Stockholders will have no personal liability.

There will be no mortgage upon any of the property of the company.

The company begins business without any debt or liability whatever.

The by-laws provide that no bond or mortgage can be created without the consent of ninety per cent of the preferred stockholders; also that this provision cannot be altered except by the like affirmative vote.

The Preferred Stock will be entitled, from and after July 15, 1891, to cumulative preferential dividends of EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable out of the earnings of the corporation, before any payment is made upon the General Stock. In case of the non-payment of the Preferred Stock Dividend, it will remain, until paid, a charge against the net earnings of the Company, prior to all rights of the General Stock. The Preferred Stock will also be entitled to rank against the property and assets of the Company in preference to the General Stock.

The General Stock will be entitled to the surplus earnings when declared in dividends, after eight per cent. per annum upon the Preferred Stock shall have been paid.

Dividends on the Preferred Stock will be payable quarterly.

Dividends on the General (Common) Stock will be declared and paid at the end of each fiscal year, and may be paid more often provided the full dividend for the current year upon the preferred shares shall be first set apart.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT W. SMITH, President, New York;
EDWARD LANGE, Vice President and Treasurer, New York;
FRANCIS B. THURBER, President Thurber, Whyland Co., New York;
ALFRED C. CHENEY, President Garfield National Bank, New York;
ROBERT J. DEAN of R. J. Dean & Co., Bankers, New York;
FRANKLIN W. HOPKINS of S. V. White & Co., Bankers, New York;
WILLIAM H. BATES, Superintendent Trow City Directory, New York.

Application will be made to list the securities of this company upon the New York Stock Exchange.

EXTRACTS FROM STATEMENT OF THE VENDORS.

The business of the TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY, now carried on in its building corner of University Place and Eighth St., was established in 1786, one hundred and five years ago.

It has published the New York City Directory annually ever since, with a continuous profit.

The business of TROW'S PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY was established in the year 1826, and its capacity as a printing and bookbinding establishment is the largest, and its plant one of the most perfect in the United States.

The property conveyed to the TROW DIRECTORY, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY is described in its prospectus, to which reference is invited for the details of its description and value. It embraces the real estate, Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211, and 213 East 12th St., New York, the leasehold property at University Place and 8th St., and the presses, type, machinery tools, fixtures, and other plant of both the old companies. This property, together with the working capital, which the vendors undertake to contribute is valued at $1,432,749.35.

The books and accounts of both the retiring companies have been examined by the well-known public accountants, Messrs. YALDEN, BROOKS & DONNELLY, who certify as follows, viz:

No. 11 Pine St., New York, March 27, 1891.

We have examined the books and accounts of TROW'S PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY for the period of five years ending Dec. 31, 1890, and also for the same period the accounts of the TROW CITY DIRECTORY COMPANY, and we find the net profits of the two concerns, after providing for the cost of all materials, labor, wages and expenses, and cost of renewals and repairs to plant and machinery, to be $661,411 30
Or an average of $132,282.26 yearly
The profits for the year 1890 amounted to $143,736 71
(Signed) YALDEN, BROOKS & DONNELLY.

THE RESULT LAST STATED IS EQUIVALENT TO 8 PER CENT. UPON THE PREFERRED STOCK AND 11.16 PER CENT. UPON THE COMMON STOCK.

7,500 shares of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and 2,500 shares of general (common) stock of this company are now offered for public subscription at par.

Subscriptions will be payable as follows:
10 per cent. on application.
30 per cent. on allotment.
30 per cent. in 15 days } after allotment.
30 per cent. in 30 days }

The subscription lists will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, July 21, and will close at or before 3 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, July 23, 1891, at the offices of Messrs. JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 10 Wall St., New York; S. V. WHITE & CO., 36 Wall St., New York, and 4 Sherman St., Chicago, and CONNOR & CO., 71 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions will also be received by
IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, New York.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CHASE NATIONAL BANK, New York.
GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK, New York.
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Albany, N. Y.
WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Washington, D. C.
CITY NATIONAL BANK, Springfield, Mass.
WILBOUR, JACKSON & CO., Bankers, Providence, R. I.
R. J. DEAN & CO., Bankers, New York.

Allotments will be made as soon as practicable. The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription.

Prospectuses, containing full information, and blank forms of application for stock, can be obtained from either of the banks or bankers above named.

Advance applications can be made to any of the bankers prior to the formal opening of the books.

FOUR CASES OF

Gentlemen's Fine Straw Hats!

WORTH $2.50 AND $3.00.

Will be closed out Friday and Saturday

AT 98 CENTS

C. A. HARLEY & CO.

THE TOLEDO EXPOSITION COMPANY

The Largest Southern Exhibit ever seen in the North, from Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, sent by the State Governments, to be seen only at the

Toledo Exposition and Great Inter-State Fair, Toledo, Ohio,

SEPTEMBER 7 TO 12, INCLUSIVE.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

Boulangism Has Not Been Overthrown.

Alarming Strength Shown in the Chamber.

The Alsace-Lorraine Districts the Point of Trouble.

The Kaiser's Visit the Talk of Europe.

Would England be on the Side of Germany in Case of a War?—The Official Reception of the French Fleet by Russia.

LONDON, July 17.—Dispatches from Paris relating scenes in the chamber of deputies yesterday may show that those who cherished the idea that Boulangism was no longer capable of stirring up a row have met with a genuine surprise, while the cabinet sustained a rebuff which must have completely dazed the gentlemen composing that body, so even has been their political paths for many months past.

It was to be expected that sooner or later some deputy would revive the question of the German passport regulations in the conquered provinces, but nobody dreamed that the ministry would have any difficulty in evading a reply or completely ignoring the matter if it should see fit.

The coalition which cast the majority of 83 votes against the government on the question of discussing the regulations adopted by Germany concerning passports across the French border, was quietly formed and confident of success, but was scarcely aware of its own strength, for it was later admitted by one of the number that the result of the division was as surprising to them as it was gratifying.

The subsequent discussion of the matter in the chamber will doubtless be as exciting as the most ardent anti-German agitator could wish, and the debate will be watched with great interest in Berlin.

Meanwhile the Boulangists will make the most of their victory, for victory it is, though it probably will not have a tendency to add much to their voting strength at the polls.

Yet the incident has given the faction a decree of importance which it did not before possess, and imparted to it a new lease of life as an element of discord if not as a political factor.

The kaiser's visit to England is still the subject of popular discussion in Berlin, where every prominent incident connected therewith is commented upon in cafes, clubs and street gatherings as animatedly as when the emperor was in the height of enjoyment of the honors which were being showered upon him in the insular kingdom.

It is a matter of fact, which has become conspicuously noticeable within the last few days, that scarcely a man can be found in a public place in the German capital who does not entertain a most friendly feeling toward England and who does not regard that country as the ally of Germany in any foreign complication in which the fatherland may become involved in the future.

To what extent these sentiments are shared by those in high official life it is impossible to say with certainty, but it is safe to say that they are all drawn closer to England in the bonds of friendship than they were before their sovereign was met and embraced by his grandmother, Queen Victoria, on the threshold of Windsor castle a few days ago.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the preparations for giving an official reception to the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Gervais, which is now on its way to Cronstadt, have been completed.

Nothing has been left undone that would tend to make the reception, both at St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, a thorough success, and as everything has been conducted under the express orders of the czar the honors paid to the war ships and their officers will have the widest significance as attesting the true feeling of Russia toward France.

The dispatch also says that the report in circulation a few weeks ago that the czar will visit Paris in October is again abroad, this time followed by no official denial, as was the case before.

The Social Democrat, of London, prints a long editorial article commending the reported article of Herr Singer, the German socialist deputy, in disposing of the bulk of his immense fortune for the benefit of social democracy in Germany, and says that other socialists of fortune would do well to follow Singer's example if they would practice what they preach.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Boulangism Defeated by an Overwhelming Majority.

PARIS, July 17.—The chamber of deputies has assembled, and the government has achieved an overwhelming victory.

The motion of interpellation yesterday made by M. Laur (Boulangist) with regard to German passport regulations in Alsace-Lorraine has been tabled by a vote of 319 to 103.

The announcement of the result was received with an outburst of cheering and repeated cries of "Vive la Republique."

Coal Output.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Statistician Jones yesterday issued his report of the anthracite coal output for June. The total production was 3,780,242 tons, as compared with 3,445,562 tons in June last year, an increase of 334,679 tons. This is by far the greatest tonnage produced in any June and indicates that there is something the matter with the machinery for restricting the output. The enormous production is alarming the trade and unless some better plan of restriction is adopted than has heretofore been attempted, a break in prices is inevitable.

Found Their Dead Bodies.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 17.—Robert Dempsey and his wife, living near Conway, returned home Wednesday night, and on entering their house they found the front room spattered with blood and the dead body of a man lying across the bed. In another place the body of a young man was found.

Both had been riddled with bullets. The interior of the house showed that a terrible fight had taken place. It is supposed that the two men were fugitives from Indian Territory and had been overtaken by pursuers.

Duty on Accordions.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The treasury department has decided that accordions are dutiable according to the material that enters into their construction.

CARLISLE ON KENTUCKY.

The State Needs Active, Young Democratic Legislators.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Hon. John G. Carlisle, who was in the city yesterday, said to a reporter: "Some of the Kentucky papers have been throwing dirt at me, saying I had been presented with a house and lot by the Frankfort lottery people on account of my opposition to the adoption of the new constitution; but I will survive their slanders and attend to business at the old stand.

"Kentucky's future depends upon the men selected for the next legislature. If they elect enough Farmers' alliance people the state will go backward 100 years. What they want is young, active, sensible democrats at the helm and then progression is sure."

The Liquor Market.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 17.—The whisky men of the state are much troubled over the condition of the liquor market. There has been an excessive production for some time past and it is now estimated that there is a surplus of 40,000,000 gallons on hand. It is probable that congress will be asked to relieve the market by extending the three years bonded period now allowed for the payment of taxes on liquor. It will take about $18,000,000 to pay the taxes this fall unless this is done.

A Terrible Fall.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., July 17.—Harrison Barnett, aged 70 years, a carpenter by occupation, while working on the roof of Major C. E. Mitchener's residence on North Broadway, attempted to turn around with a piece of lumber in his hand, and in so doing lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, breaking his right leg in two places and sustaining internal injuries.

FOREIGN LABOR.

World's Fair Exhibitors Can Bring it In.

A Great Scheme by Which Chicago Can be Flooded With Pauper Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Attorney General Miller, at the request of the state department gives an opinion as to the effect of the contract labor laws of the United States as applied to the Chicago exposition.

The cases presented concerned skilled experts who may come from foreign countries to aid foreign exhibitors in setting up and operating machinery to be brought to the United States and exhibited at the exposition; also clerks, stall keepers and other persons whose services may be required by foreign exhibitors at that exhibition.

After fully discussing the legislation upon the subject, the attorney general has rendered an opinion that persons coming to the United States in good faith for the sole purpose of aiding foreign exhibitors are outside of and not subject to the contract laws.

HAVE FOUND A SUCKER.

The Celebrated Tin Mines Have Been Unloaded.

DENVER, Col., July 17.—The local syndicate has purchased all the leading mines of tin in Colorado. The price paid is half a million dollars.

REACHED THE OTHER SHORE.

The American World's Fair Commission.

It Has Entered Promptly on Its Duties of Receiving the Courtesies of a Foreign Land.

LONDON, July 16.—The steamship Columbia of the Hamburg-American line arrived at Southampton to-day, bringing with her the foreign commission of the Columbian exposition consisting of Moses P. Handy, of Chicago, A. F. Bullock, of Mass.; ex-Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio; Judge Lindsay, of Kentucky, and F. S. Peck, of Chicago. The commission is to present to the representatives of European governments the plans and details of the exposition and will endeavor to enlist the support of foreign manufacturers.

Robert S. McCormick, the world's fair commissioner in England, and Jasper B. Bradley, the United States consul at Southampton, met the commissioners upon their arrival. The commission at once proceeded to this city.

The program for the commissioners' stay in London has been already arranged by McCormick. This program begins with a luncheon at McCormick's residence to-morrow, Friday, when the United States commissioners will meet the active members of the royal commission and will consider the work to be done.

On Saturday James Dredge, editor of Engineering, and one of the members of the royal commission, will give a dinner in honor of the United States foreign commission.

Sunday will be spent by the latter in visiting Kew gardens and Hampton court palace.

On Monday, Mr. McCormick will entertain the visitors at dinner, where they will meet the United States minister, Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, Consul General J. C. New, the attorney general, Sir Richard Webster, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Sir George Chubb, director of the naval exhibition; Sir Henry Wood, secretary of the society of arts, and royal commissioner for the world's fair; Sir George Wood; Sir Francis Bell, Capt Sir Douglas Galton, and others of the royal commission.

Sir Richard Webster on Tuesday next will entertain the party at dinner in the main dining room of the house of commons.

On Wednesday the visitors will devote their attention to German exhibition and on Thursday Sir George Chubb will give a dinner to the commissioners and to the active members of the royal commission.

The commissioners will spend Saturday and Sunday week in the country, where they will be the guests of Henry Wood.

Sir Joseph Savory, lord mayor of London, on Monday, July 27, gives a luncheon at the Mansion house in their honor, at which the commissioners will meet the leading merchants of the city. After July 27 the commissioners will be accompanied on a tour of the larger manufacturing towns of Great Britain and Ireland by Mr. McCormick.

Chong Will Have to Skip.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The treasury department is informed that United States Commissioner Harris, of Port Huron, has decided that Chong Sam, a Chinese citizen, is unlawfully in the United States. Under the recent decision of the treasury department in such cases, Chong Sam will be returned to China as the country "whence he came."

Awarded Her a Medal.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Foster has awarded a silver life-saving medal to Miss Mabel Mason for saving the life of Thomas Jones in the Detroit river on May 11, 1890. Miss Mason is the daughter of the keeper of the Mamajuda lighthouse on Lake Erie.

Hosmer Will Race.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 17.—George Hosmer yesterday deposited $100 to cover Teneyck's deposit for a race. Hosmer will either row here or Springfield, but prefers Worcester.

CAGED IN A DEATH TRAP.

Damaging Work of a Cyclone in Wisconsin.

A Hotel, in Construction, Completely Wrecked.

Five Men Were Killed and a Number of Others Injured—Details in Full.

West Superior, Wis., July 17.—In an instant yesterday afternoon, by the giant play of a cyclone, half a hundred human beings were caged in a death trap.

A number of buildings were damaged throughout the city, but the extraordinary climax of the storm was enacted at the intersection of Lamborn and Third streets.

Over two scores of unfortunate workmen were the victims. Scarcely five minutes elapsed from a moment when the men full of energy were progressing with their tasks till the frightful whirl was miles distant in the path of destruction, and the sickening appearing remains of the poor begrimed and mangled men in the ill-starred hostelry were being brought out of the debris.

It was with the utmost difficulty that the undertaking of getting at the real extent of the disaster was prosecuted. A pair of corpses dragged from the ruins formed the basis of about the first genuine information, and dispelled the faint hope that no life had been sacrificed outright.

Rescurers were hindered and the misey of the wounded doubly intensified by water-soaked garments, the result of the down pour of rain that accompanied the devastating atmospheric eddy.

While the dead and wounded were being conveyed to the hotel, vague reports began coming in of the wreck wrought in other localities. The indications were that the damage in the country districts would be almost unprecedented in this section.

During the progress of the storm an alarm of fire was turned in from the Fifth ward, and the department responded to find the new large four-story frame hotel on Third street, near Lamborn avenue, a mass of ruins. The structure had blown down and the cry went up from a hundred excited individuals that the wreck was the tomb of many men. The news flashed over the city with startling rapidity. Hacks and drays containing their loads flew to the scene of the disaster.

Meantime the rain was falling in torrents and the lightning was crashing like artillery. The building is a complete wreck. In spite of the pouring rain the visitors at the scene rushed in and assisted the firemen in the cause of rescue.

Men in all professions and walks of life stood shoulder to shoulder and worked with only the thought of humanitys sake. The work is still in progress, fresh men taking the places of those who give up through fatigue. Fully 3,000 people were at the ruins.

The Dead Are:

John Laur, married, aged 36 years.
Charles Lucius, single, 24 years.
Herman Paussey, single, 23 years.
John Schofeld, died from injuries received in back and broken limbs.
An unknown man about 35 years of age.

Among the most seriously injured are John Brown, with broken legs. John Long, with internal injuries, it is thought will die. William Semple, Dick Clark, and others were more or less seriously injured. The assistant chief of the fire department sustained a broken leg during the work of rescue. While a rope was straining in a mass of broken frame work, the crib work to which it was attached parted and struck him.

An eye witness of the disaster says he saw a crew of workmen run into the building to seek shelter from the storm. Fully thirty or forty men must have been inside. They were distributed over all the floors. It appears that the men on the third floor took warning first, and five were seen to jump and get away in safety.

This disaster was the central feature, but much damage was done in all directions. The steel hoisting and conveying apparatus employed by Silver Creek and Morris and Ohio coal companies was badly damaged. How much cannot be ascertained at present, but it will be very costly and delay the handling of coal from vessels. Experts have been telegraphed for to come on from Cleveland and repair the damage.

A large frame building was blown down at the corner of Third and Tower streets, South Superior street, and the steel plant people report a number of buildings leveled, but no casualties. Lightning played havoc with the Fisher hotel, Unitarian church, Union depot and other buildings, but no serious fires resulted. Had one broken out it would have found the city practically helpless. There are no reports of disaster on the lake or harbor.

MEETING WITH TROUBLE.

Pophete Cannot Organize the Opposition.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special cable dispatch from Port au Prince confirms the election of General Prophete as chief of the revolutionary movement, but says the followers of Manigat refused to coalesce with him.

Everything is quiet in Hayti, and the government is fully prepared to suppress any outbreak.

The Haytien government has settled the French governments claim for an indemnity for the killing of Rigand by paying a sum of 80,000 francs.

HAS CAUSED A SENSATION.

Sir John Held Canadian Pacific Stock.

The Much Praised Man for His Purity in Public Office, Was Not Unlike Others Less Pure.

NEW YORK, July 17.—An Ottawa dispatch to the Press says a sensation has been caused by the discovery that Sir John Macdonald in his will bequeaths the capital stock in the Canadian Pacific railroad to his wife.

The fact that the head of the government which gave the company about $100,000,000 of public money had a block of its stock, in the name of a New York broker, shatters the idea of personal probity and poverty of the old man.

Fyffe Not Indicted.

LONDON, July 17.—The grand jury to-day declared that no bill should be found against Mr. C. A. Fyffe, the historian of modern Europe, who was held under arrest on an infamous charge.

Many Persons Injured.

PARIS, July 17.—By the derailing of an express mail train in the vicinity of Najac, department of Aveyron, 12 carriages were overturned and many persons injured.

Hope Mills Fail.

HUDSON, Mass., July 17.—The Hope Manufacturing company (boots and shoes) has made an assignment.

THE WHITE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Walker Transfers His Flag to the Chicago.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Without a gun for a salute or the dipping of a flag, the White squadron steamed slowly up the harbor.

Past Governor's Island and the Battery in single file they moved, led by the stately Newark, the temporary flagship of the squadron.

She flew Rear Admiral J. G. Walker's penant. The Boston, Atlanta, Yorktown and Vesuvius followed.

When the Newark had passed the cruiser Chicago, lying off the foot of West Twenty-third street, she anchored and paid out cable until she swung about six hundred feet north of the latter ship. The others anchored astern of the Newark, preserving like distances.

"There is nothing remarkable about the absence of any demonstration, such as saluting the ships," said a naval officer. "In fact, it would be remarkable to us if there was any saluting done, for it is against the rules for salutes to be fired more than once during six months, except, of course, on special occasions, and this is not one."

As soon as Rear Admiral Walker's steam cutter could be lowered and called away he went on board the Chicago, transferring his flag to her, as she is the flagship of the north Atlantic squadron.

The ships left Boston at 1 p. m. Monday. They were due here Tuesday night or yesterday morning, but they were detained by a heavy fog outside.

The squadron will lie at anchor until ready to preceed up Long Island Sound to Fisher's Island, where the manœuvres are to take place for the benefit of the naval militia. The latter body will visit the ships while they are here.

NOW FOR BUSINESS

Along the Line of the Toledo & Chicago Bee Line.

Work to Commence Near Pioneer at Once and at All Points in Ohio Within Two Weeks.

More railroad news to report to-day. The preliminaries are being closed and field work will commence at once on the line of the Toledo & Chicago Bee Line.

Mr. Ben Reynolds, the general contractor, is here and will remain several days. With him is Hon. R. C. Bell, of the syndicate, Mr. F. P. Welch, Secretary of the syndicate, and Engineers Engle and Nichols.

Among the other persons in Toledo interested in this work are contractors J. J. McCaughey, of Quincy, Illinois, T. W. Pocklington, of Tama City, Iowa, Timothy Ford, of Keokuk, Iowa, Patrick Gibbons, of Orleans, Nebraska, and Mr. Lynch, of Akron, Ohio. These gentlemen will be awarded sub-contracts, and they will commence work within a few days.

Mr. Paul has ben appointed resident engineer for Ohio.

Chief Engineer R. L. Engel left for Angola, Ind., to-day, and will commence work in that locality.

The construction will commence near the Wabash crossing, east of Pioneer. By the first of August Mr. Reynolds expects to have work well under way at all points in Ohio.

The road will run through the towns heretofore mentioned, the only place about which there is any uncertainty is Fayette, and the road will certainly run there also if the citizens comply with the request of the company.

The work of consolidation of the various railways constituting the Toledo and Chicago and the Toledo & Detroit lines is now in progress. The new line will be known as the Toledo & Chicago Bee Line.

A temporary office will be located in Toledo until the whole third story of the new Bee building is ready for occupancy, after which the Toledo & Chicago Bee Line offices will be found in that building.

It is a go, and don't you forget it.

CALLING IN THE CASH.

Another Order Made on the Nationrl Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Preparations are making at the treasury department for the issue of another call on national bank depositaries for the return of a further installment of government funds now in their possession.

IT'S A TRUST JUST THE SAME

How the Paper Makers Keep Clear of the Law.

The Monopoly Has the Consumer by the Throat and Has Fixed the Price and Output.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Representatives of 45 wrapping paper mills accomplished to their own satisfaction at the auditorium yesterday the purpose of their meeting.

It was recognized by the officials of the trust that the "association," as they call themselves, could not continue the plan of operations laid down when their ironclad regulations for governing the trade were established a year ago, in view of the anti-trust law that now confronts them.

Under these regulations a committee appointed by the trust fixed the annual output and the prices for the various grades of paper. To continue this would be illegal.

At yesterday's meeting the committee was first dissolved, then the association itself was dissolved, and at an informal meeting held afterward two agents were appointed to sell the paper produced by the mills represented. The paper men present came from all parts of the United States, the majority being from Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois.

RICHEST MAN IN AKRON.

His Returns to the Assessor Were Only a Gold Watch and Two Buggies.

AKRON, O., July 17.—In a suit just filed against Thomas W. Cornell, president of the First National bank, and the richest man in this city, County Treasurer Seymour asks judgment for $168,672.41 back taxes, with 5 per cent. added for collection. It is alleged that Cornell's omissions from the tax list for the past five years have ranged from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. Foraker and Avery, of Cincinnati, are attorneys for the county treasury. Cornell's reputed wealth is $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, and his tax returns for this year were only a gold watch and two buggies.

Postal Subsidy Law.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A careful estimate of the cash for the annual letting of contracts to carry out the postal subsidy law is placed at $2,795,000.

Wheat Duties.

LISBON, July 17.—To-day a decree was promulgated reducing the import duty on wheat seven reis per kilogramme.

THE POOR OF OUR LAND.

Census Report on the Paupers in Almshouses.

A Big Decrease in the Past Ten Years.

Interesting Figures Which, if Porter Has Correctly Gathered Them, Will Prove Very Valuable.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Census Office has issued a bulletin on the subject of paupers in almshouses in 1890, which shows a total of 73,045 as against 66,203 in 1880.

These are divided according to sex and color as follows: Number of males, white, 37,387; number of males, colored, 3,354; number of females, white, 26,191; number of females, colored, 3,113.

In the number of colored persons given above are included 16 male and 20 female Indians and 12 male and one female Chinese. The ratio of almshouse paupers to total population was one to 758.

The present ratio is one to 857. This is a very marked relative decrease. The almshouse system is not keeping pace with the growth of population at large.

The decline in the ratio is due to the very much smaller number of paupers cared for in almshouses in the North Atlantic division, where there has been not only a relative but an absolute decrease in the number.

In respect to nativity, not including the colored paupers, who may all be supposed to be natives, except the 13 Chinese, of the 66,578 white paupers, 36,656 are native born, 27,648 foreign born, and the place of birth of 2,274 is unknown.

The numerical order of the states according to the number of paupers in almshouses reported in each of them is as follows: New York, 10,272; Pennsylvania, 8,653; Ohio, 7,400; Illinois, 5,395; Massachusetts, 4,725; Indiana, 2,927; New Jersey, 2,718; Wisconsin, 2,641; California, 2,600; Missouri, 2,378; Virginia, 2,193; Michigan, 1,816; Iowa, 1,621; Maryland, 2,599; Kentucky, 1,578; Tennessee, 1,145; North Carolina, 1,493; Connecticut, 1,438; Maine, 1,161; New Hampshire, 1,143; Georgia, 901; West Virginia, 782; Alabama, 63; Kansas, 593; North Carolina, 578; Vermont, 543; Mississippi, 494; Rhode Island, 490; Texas, 464; Minnesota, 365; Delaware, 299; Nebraska, 291; Arkansas, 223; District of Columbia, 221; Montana, 132; Louisiana, 122; Oregon, 99; Colorado, 87; Washington, 71; Utah, 62; South Dakota, 53; Nevada, 43; North Dakota, 35; Florida, 24; Arizona, 23; Idaho, 20; New Mexico, 1.

The number of outdoor poor, meaning by that phrase the poor who are permanently supported at public expense at their own homes or with private families, is stated to be approximately 24,200.

THE GLASS WORKERS.

Continuation of An Interesting Session in Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 17.—The convention of American flint glass workers did not close yesterday as was expected. The amendment sheet, which proposes amendments to the constitution, was discussed. The amendment to hold biennial sessions of the convention was defeated overwhelmingly.

The proposed increase of the executive committee upon paste mold and prescription committees was adopted. The policy of the national officers for the past year was endorsed, as well as the majority of the suggestions offered.

The question of amalgamation with the glass employes' association came up as a side issue and was defeated. This side issue on the question of packers was more objectionable than the direct question and does not definitely settle the matter, and the question will be brought up to-morrow and possibly may be defeated.

Levi J. Ragan, the packers' national president, is here working for amalgamation. Amendments to local constitutions will be settled before the amendment sheet is disposed of.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT IT.

North Baltimore Wants Good Pavements.

Her City Dads Won't Have Any Botched Job—The Water Works Soon to be Built.

NORTH BALTIMORE, July 17.—A deputation of the council has met the contractors for the improvement in reference to the acceptance of the work.

The street being in an unfinished state, presenting a regular patchwork appearance, The deputation of "dads" refused to accept it.

Charley Gloud, proprietor of a saloon in Hammansburg, was charged before Mayor Clarke with carrying concealed weapons, and discharging the same within the corporation.

While Gould was examining the revolver it accidentally was discharged, he alleges, the bullet passing through the costly plate glass window of the mayor's store.

He was fined in the sum of $48, to be paid on or before Friday.

Mr. J. J. Geghan has received a letter from Coon & Son, Upper Sandusky, in which that firm states that in a few days work will begin on the water works.

WHERE IT ALL COMES IN.

How Protection Protects the Workingman.

The Tin Soldier's Able Aide Refuses to Pay the Wages Which He Claimed the McKinley Bill Would Create.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—This morning President William Weihe of the National Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers, arrived in the city and made an effort to compromise the trouble at the Niedringhaus rolling mill by having a committee of the strikers wait on Mr. Niedringhaus and confer with him.

The attempt was a failure, as Mr. Niedringhaus refused to receive the committee or have any dealings with them as representatives of their union. As a result the strike is as far from settlement as ever.

The Judith Land District.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The president has issued an order defining the boundary lines of the Judith land district in Montana, created under the act of April 1, 1890. The district will be enlarged by the addition of 3,348 square miles detached from the Yellowstone and Helena districts, 2,808 being taken from the former and 540 from the latter.

Wrecked on the Bay of Bengal.

LONDON, July 17.—The British steamer Coningsby from Marseilles has been wrecked near the island of Cheduba, in the bay of Bengal. All on board were saved.

PROPHETE AT THE HEAD.

A Powerful Man to Fight Hippolyte.

Additional News from the Haytian Cities.

Every Indication Points to Lively Times on the Island at no Distant Date—The Present Ruler.

NEW YORK, July 17.—These dispatches yesterday had a brief mention of the fact that Prophete had been elected general-in chief of the people who are about to rise in rebellion and drive Hippolyte from power.

The address of the new commander is as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

Gen. Hippolyte's long restrained ferocities has just burst upon the people in such a sinister fashion that silence is no longer pardonable. The thirst for blood has captured his diseased brain. He slaughters to-day with his despotic hand those of his friends whom he cannot sell.

The tocsin of Port au Prince, the death-knell which resounds all over the territory of the republic, sounds also the hour for manly revenge.

The moment has come to drag from power, usurped by the crime of the national lese majeste, a tyrant who has only the insanity of murder for a virtue.

No ambition for power has ever been the motive of my acts. I always have been, I am now, and always will be the zealous servant of the institutions of Hayti.

The citizens who have just miraculously escaped the death platoon, the patriots dragged from their homes by governmental fury, the unfortunate brethren thrown naked and starving on foreign shores—all these have elected me by a large majority general-in-chief of the revolution.

Always faithful in the service of my country in hours of national distress, a soldier devoted to the honor of the nation, I consider it my duty to accept this supreme call. There is nothing but danger in it for me, but there is also salvation for my mourning country.

One duty is imposed upon me. I understand its sublime importance and I shall fulfill it. I know the terrible results that must come from bearing the sword into my country. May all the clouds be dissipated in advance. I only want to attain one thing, that is to deliver the Haytian people once more. Once this great work is accomplished Hayti may confide the direction of her future destiny to him whom it thinks the most worthy.

I do not draw the sword in favor of any party. I belong to all without accepting any one. You know I am essentially a soldier and not a political dreamer, a prey to unsound hatred or to that spirit of system which has already annihilated so many illustrious compatriots.

Fellow citizens, have confidence in my policy. Believe in my indomitable energy. I will not fail the task. God and right are on our side. From one end of the country to the other, from Cape Jacmel to the Mole of Tiburon, from Hinche to Genaive, take up your holy weapons and shout with energy the war cry which should bring you deliverance and by which the blood-stained country will spring into prominence again, the aureola on its brow, radiant and rehabilitated in the eyes of outraged civilization.

From both sides of the ocean the foreigner looks at us, expecting the end of this conflagration in order to give his verdict on the fate of the Black Republic.

Let us prove to be grand and worthy of an independence acquired at the price of so many sacrifices.

Long live Hayti, free and independent.
Long live liberal institutions.

Executed at Kingston, Jamaica, June 30, 1891.

The news of this important event was brought by a man who was at Kingston during this extraordinary gathering. It was a grand council of the leading men among the exiles now in Cuba, St. Thomas and Jamaica. They acted upon the advice of their friends in Hayti.

The new commander is considered one of the ablest soldiers Hayti ever produced.

Gen. Prophete is a tall, fine looking man, 50 years old. He has served 30 years in the army. In 1865 he was sent to the defense of Cape Hayti by President Salnave. Gen. Jeffrard was the rebel commander. He was defeated by the government forces in a sanguinary engagement.

In 1868 and 1869 Gen. Prophete was sent against the Cacos party, and proved himself a superb tactician. President Salnave was, however, defeated, and Gen. Prophete was forced into exile, where he remained four years.

Under President Domingue he again came to the surface, but soon decided to give up politics. He then retired to his estates near Port au Prince.

In 1879 he was appointed by President Salomon commander of the guards. In 1882 he was made general-in-chief and extraordinary delegate to conduct the campaign against the insurgents at Miragoane. His well-directed attacks compelled the surrender of the rebels in nine months. His services there were of such a character that the people of Hayti looked upon him as a soldier of the greatest ability. During the siege he took a division of his troops and made a detour to the district of Cortes de Fer, where the insurgents were very strong. He rode through them, and stamped out all opposition to the administration of Salomon.

He continued in command to the end of Salomon's term. When Legitime assumed the reins of government he sent for Gen. Prophete and offered to make him minister of war, which office he accepted. But he was not a politician and when he found that there was an intrigue against him in certain circles he sent in his resignation and went to Paris. He went to Kingston last November. During his absence Hippolyte succeeded in overthrowing the government of Legitime. Among the men Hippolyte decreed to be exiles was Gen. Prophete.

At Kingston he found a colony of his countrymen awaiting his coming. They, too, had been exiled. Among them were soldiers, merchants and politicians, about four hundred in all.

When these old enemies of Hippolyte say that there was a chance to overthrow the ditator, as they call him, an organized movement was set on foot, the result of which was the instituting of a general assembly in Kingston, with secret bodies in Cuba, St. Thomas and Hayti. A general meeting was held June 27, and the following day they unanimously elected Prophete general with headquarters at Kingston.

They are preparing to make an attack on the forces of Hippolyte, but will not be ready for some time. Their plans are to land at or near Jeremie on the southern coast. It is a hot-bed of revolutionary sentiment. Should Gen. Prophete succeed in landing his forces there and then in co-operating with the people of Jacmel, who are expected to revolt, the exiles to drive Hippolyte off the island.

The graphic stories which a special correspondent is sending from the troubled land of Hayti are vividly confirmed not only by this news, but by the officers of the Ailsa, an Atlas line steamer, which arrived yesterday from ports in southern Hayti and also from Kingston, Jamaica. The war cloud hanging over Hayti is growing darker and darker. The officers all agree with the correspondent in saying that Hippolyte's brutality is driving away his best friends. Fresh cruelties are reported. It is also said that Hippolyte is in financial difficulties. As forecasted in the correspondent's letter published last Tuesday, not only war but utter bankruptcy is imminent.

The Ailsa arrived at Aux Bayes July 4. This is one of the most important seaports in southern Hayti. Until recently it was a Hippolyte stronghold. The Ailsa's officers say that a great change has come over the people.

"Hippolyte is no longer their hero," said one of the officers. "His brutality has alienated most of his friends. They are now on the verge of rebellion. They no longer stand in terror of Hippolyte, nor are they afraid to express their hatred of him. They wait only for a leader to take the field.

"An example of this occurred while we were in port. An unfortunate suspect was condemned to death. He was a quiet, peaceable citizen, guilty of no crime. Hippolyte accused him of trying to foment discord. The man was not given even the formality of a trial. Hippolyte ordered him to be shot. He said that the shooting must take place in the public square. He wanted to show other men what would become of them if they dared to speak against him.

"The condemnation caused intense excitement. People shuddered at the brutality of the man who called himself their president.

"The commandant of the district was asked to interfere. He appealed to Hippolyte, but in vain. The president repeated his order that the man should be shot.

"We arrived in Aux Cayes on the morning of the day set for the execution. Mobs of people paraded the streets. They said they would not permit the soldiers to shoot the man. They threatened vengeance upon the head of the military commandant of the district if he did not prevent the shooting. The commandant was afraid to do anything.

"Blindfolded the suspect was led out, guarded by a company of soldiers. The streets were cleared at at the point of the bayonet. Just as the condemned approached the square where the execution was to take place a horseman rode up to the officer in command of the shooting brigate. He gave him a note. It was from the commandant of the district.

"At the last moment he had grown fearful of the people's vengeance. He said that he would not be a party to the innocent man's death and ordered his release.

"This act of open rebellion caused much significant talk. Other local leaders are growing tired of executing Hippolyte's orders. Just before we left Aux Cayes the town was filled with warlike rumors. Advices received from Port au Prince said that Hippolyte had again begun his massacres. Innocent men were being shot down like dogs. The streets were not safe. Hippolyte ordered that no Haytians should be permitted to leave the town.

"Martial law prevailed. All foreigners were jealously guarded. Hippolyte was taking every precaution to see that no accounts of his actions should be cabled to foreign countries. It seemed to be the impression that hostilities would begin at any moment. The people of Aux Cayes were prepared for war and were willing to assist in overthrowing Hippolyte.

"After leaving Aux Cayes we stopped at Jacmel. The same feverish state of affairs existed there. The people were unanimous in the demand that Hippolyte should be deposed. The stories of the massacres were confirmed. As we approached the wharf we saw that it was guarded by soldiers. They came out to meet us in small boats. They handed over to us a man named Saline. He was formerly an officer in the Atlas Line Steamship company. He left the Atlas line to assume command of the Haytien man-of-war Dessalines, which took a prominent part in the conflict between Hippolyte and Legitime. At the end of that war he became a merchant in Port au Prince.

Hippolyte became afraid of him, and he was ordered to leave Hayti. Saline went to Aux Cayes. Spies dogged him. Life there became so unbearable that he went to Jacmel. There, too, he was constantly watched. Hippolyte at last ordered him seized. They kept him a prisoner until we arrived. Then they put him aboard our ship, to be taken away.

"Saline told us that Hayti is almost ready for Legitime's return. Saline is the agent of the deposed leader. He has kept Legitime informed of everything that happened. He says that Legitime will soon return to Hayti. His followers are numerous. The principal merchants of Port au Prince are willing to aid him to regain the presidency.

"Hippolyte has no money. His treasury is empty. No one will replenish it for him. The merchants to whom he has appealed for funds have refused to help him. Without money Hippolyte is powerless. His soldiers will not stand by him. Rumbling sounds of rebellion are heard among them. Unless some financial assistance is soon obtained Hippolyte will have no army to carry on his decrees.

"Legitime knows all these things. His friends are willing to advance him money and men just as soon as he considers the time ripe for decisive action.

"Saline will come to this country as an emissary of Legitime, to negotiate for the purchase of supplies and vessels to form the nucleus of a fleet.

"Saline will probably arrive from Kingston on the next Atlas line boat. He will have plenty of money.

"The correspondent tells the truth when he speaks of the feverish state of affairs in Hayti. An outbreak is liable at any moment. Legitime's scheme is to starve Hippolyte into submission. Then he will move. Unless Hippolyte succeeds in getting the loans he is now looking for, an end will soon come to his atrocities."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Race is Growing More Interesting Daily.

Where the Candidates are and What They are Doing These Warm Days.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Hon. Roger Q. Mills is still hard at work on his book, which he has now considerably more than half finished. He intends to give it up for a few months, however, and toward the end of this month will go west. He will speak in Iowa and on the 11th of August will make his promised speech at Fulton, Mo.

From Fulton he will return to Iowa and make four or five more speeches. While in Iowa, of course, he will be at the disposition of the state committee, and it is expected that he will make a spech in each of the congressional districts.

Mr. Mills will also take a hand in the Ohio campaign and later in the fall may make a few speeches in New York and Massachusetts.

Mr. Mills is not bothering himself much regarding the speakership. He is trusting to time and the common sense of the democrats to vindicate his claim to the speakership of the house.

He has made no canvass whatsoever, has not written a letter to a single member, but has depended entirely upon the issues involved in the campaign to make his selection for the speakership essential and proper.

Some Texas papers, it has been observed of late, have been trying to throw cold water on Mr. Mills' speakership candidacy. To those familiar with the situation this has been no surprise.

The paper that has been throwing most cold water on the Texan's candidacy is one of the disgruntled organs which supported prohibition during the great campaign in 1887, and to which Mr. Mills gave offense because of his brilliant campaign against prohibition.

The contest for the speakership so far has been conducted with good taste and without any bitterness of feeling whatsoever.

Mr. Crisp, who has been in New York and Boston for the past few weeks, left for his home in Georgia last night. Mr. McMillin is still in New York. Mr. Bynum and Mr. Mills are in Washington, but both are hard at work.

Congregational Conference.

LONDON, July 17.—This morning at the session of the International Congregational council Rev. J. K. McLean, of Oakland, Cal., delivered an address on the subject of home missions. During the afternoon Cyrus W. Northrup, of Minneapolis, addressed the council.

The conference upon public morals which the council will hold in the city temple next Monday and at which the Rev. Joseph Parker will preside, is exciting great interest. A resolution will be there submitted to the effect that the time has arrived for the recognition of the truth that moral law is equally binding upon men and women and that all statutory disabilities on account of sex or sect should be repealed and that the privileges of adulterers and the regulation of prostitutes should be abolished. It will also be urged that the age of consent should be raised to 16 years.

The Lobster Factories.

LONDON, July 17.—In the house of commons last evening Baron Henry DeWorms, political secretary for the colonial office, in reply to a question, said that a considerable number of lobster factories had been established in Newfoundland since last season. To a further question, Sir Henry replied that the government had no information to the effect that since the Baird case new factories had been started with a view to their being closed by the government and their owners thus enabled to claim compensation.

Billiousness, constipation, torpid liver, piles, cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills; 50 doses 25 cents. Samples free at druggists; by mail 25c. Miles Med. Co. Elkhart, Ind.

HE KEPT A LEVEL HEAD.

Farmer Sauer His Own Policeman.

Armed With a Shotgun He Arrests Two Thieves.

After Wearing Out a Pair of Boots on the Bosom of Their Trousers He Marched Them to Prison.

New York, July 17.—Farmer Andrew Sauer is mad clear through. His little truck farm on Flushing avenue, a few feet on the Brooklyn side of the city line, was a paying property, as such farms go.

Some time since—just about planting time—he planted his dozen acres with spinach and beans. Both came up excellently.

But he was both astonished and enraged when one morning, some two weeks since, he found that thieves had been at work on his crops. The bean stalks were nearly depleted. The spinach was reduced by 50 per cent. The marauders had trampled upon and spoiled pretty nearly as much as they had taken.

Andrew kept his own counsel. When dusk came on he slipped a couple of cartridges into his gun. Then he crouched down in the shadow of a shed that commanded a view of the farm.

For many nights he continued his lonely vigil, without reward, until Monday night last saw two indistinct forms sneaking on the confines of the place on the Newton side.

Click, click, went the hammer of the farmer's gun, as its owner realized that his patience was about to be rewarded. The thieves didn't venture on the farm at once. They made the circuit of two sides of it.

Satisfied that that they were unobserved, one of them stepped inside.

His companion remained on guard outside. Andrew waited until the first fellow had got fairly into the middle of the potato field. Then bending down, he made a swift run towards the thief. The fellow didn't know that the farmer was near him until he was looking down the muzzle of the gun.

"Throw up your hands, darn you!" yelled the exasperated farmer.

The thief obeyed.

"Now turn round," continued Sauer.

The man did so, and Andrew refreshed himself by kicking him until he howled for mercy. By this time the other robber had taken alarm and was running away.

"Come back or I'll riddle you!" yelled Andrew. Thief No. 2 meekly joined his companion.

Then the farmer, walking behind them, with his gun at full cock, steered them down to Bushwick avenue. In this fashion he conducted them to the Stagg street police station. Here they gave the names of John Stock and Edward Reilly. They said that they were peddlers, and lived in that portion of the Eighteenth ward known as "Pickleville." They were locked up.

In Justice Goetting's court on Lee avenue yesterday they told a cock-and-bull story of having paid a man whom they thought was the owner of the farm a quarter for the privilege of getting away with the produce. They were sent to jail for twenty days each.

TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Instructions Issued by Secretary Spaulding.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has issued a circular to customs officers instructing them to act as follows in all proceedings under previous instructions in regard to exports with benefit of drawback:

1. Whenever a customs officer ordered to supervise the lading of merchandise for export with benefit of drawback is unable after due diligence to see the same actually placed on board the exporting vessel or conveyance, but shall find and identify such merchandise in the acknowledged custody of an exporting vessel or line, under a bill of lading or contract for exportation, such finding and identification shall be held to be substantially a compliance with the order to supervise the lading thereof, and certification may be made accordingly. In no case shall an officer certify to such lading unless he shall have personally seen in the custody of the exporting line the merchandise and shall have inspected the authentic record of receipt or the export bill of lading covering the same.

2. Whenever a customs officer who has been ordered to inspect and sample any merchandise, under the special instructions of this department relating to drawbacks, finds it impracticable to inspect and sample the same, he shall, in each case, report to the collector the facts in regard to such failure, and no drawback will be allowed in such cases except upon the special order of the department.

NOTES FROM SANDUSKY.

Suits Commenced Against the City.

The American Wheel Company Shut Down—Miscellaneous Matters of Interest.

SANDUSKY, O., July 17. — (Special)—A suit has been commenced in the common pleas court by Theresa Wetterer, Charles F. Wetterer and John Wetterer, a minor, by Charles F. Wetterer, his next friend, against the city, to recover $1,200 damages for cutting off part of a building supposed to be on city property.

Another suit has been filed by William Dilger, florist, through his attorneys, against the city, to recover balance of $345, which claim is due him for beautifying the Washington parks.

Sunday, the 19th, will be a big day at Cedar Point. The salesmen's excursion from Toledo, German Aid society from Bellevue, and other excursions on the different roads will arrive and picnic at our famous resorts.

From Larned, Kansas, comes the sad news of the serious injury of Capt. W. S. Webb, formerly a resident of Kelley's Island, and well known in our city. While in Kansas City receiving treatment for his eyes he met with a serious accident which came near costing him his life. It is supposed while walking in his sleep he stepped off a balcony, falling three stories to the ground. He was terribly bruised, several ribs being broken.

The Congregational Sunday school picnicked at the Soldiers' Home. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the dinner was not served in the grove, but through the kindness of Messrs. Gilcher, De Witt & Wood, the proprietors of the new restaurant, they were offered the use of the gallery surrounding the building.

A young son of George J. Miller who resides on Decatur street, has been brought home from Cleveland seriously injured.

The Soldiers' home commissioned and non-commissioned officers are soon to wear the insignia of their respective offices. This will be in conformity with an order made by the board of trustees at their last meeting.

W. H. Bowen is ill.

The American Wheel company's works in this city have been closed indefinitely, and some of the men have been advised to seek other work for a time.

Maumee Notes.

MAUMEE, O., July 17.—(Special.)—Mrs Mary Holder spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. H. B. Lautzenhiser.

Mrs. F. D. Crain spent Monday at Whitehouse, the guest of Mrs. C. B. Schneider.

Mrs. S. D. Maddin and family have moved into the Bacheider house on Broadway.

G. F. Kell and family are moving into Wm. Birt's house, on Dudley street.

Miss Daisy King, of Toledo, is the guest of Miss Julia McGovern.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Discussing Matters of Interest to the Trade.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—At this morning's session of the photographers' convention, papers were read on the progress of photography and on Prof. Lippmann's experiments in color printing. The committee on the world's fair reported no progress. The committee on permanent home recommended the establishment of a museum in Washington to be gradually developed into a permanent photographic headquarters. Another suggestion was made for the association to erect a building with stores and offices to assist in paying running expenses in some central cities. Little interest appeared to be felt in the matter and the report was laid on the table. The subject of the daguerre memorial was brought up. About $2,800 remain due to Sculptor Hartley for the memorial and it was left with the executive committee to settle out of the funds of the association. A subscription list was started and about $300 was soon raised. Recess until afternoon.

On a Junket.

NEW YORK, July 17.—About 100 members of the Georgia weekly press association arrived at the Metropolitan hotel this morning for a few days' outing and to see the sights of the metropolis. A number of ladies were with the party.

HAS JOINED THE RANKS

Of Defaulting Republican Public Officials.

He Was Popular and Had to Have Government Funds to Stay in the Swim.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17.—Collector Hutchinson, of the internal revenue department of Connecticut and Rhode Island, has run against his first snag.

To day he discovered that one of his trusted lieutenants was a defaulter, and, as a consequence, there was a flurry in the revenue building.

The defaulter is Frederic A. Wilson, a popular young man, who is the adjutant on Col. Erichson's First regiment staff. He is of good family, and the discovery has caused a sensation.

Hutchinson is a republican, and succeeded Collector Alex. Troup, of New Haven, two years ago. One of the first appointments made by Collector Hutchinson was Frederic A. Wilson; at that time he was a clerk in a furniture store in this city and living at his home in New Britain. He was energetic in the campaign, and was one of the first to get his reward.

He was appointed a division deputy and made an efficient officer until his crookedness was discovered. He traveled throughout this state and Rhode Island, and was considered a terror to violators of the internal revenue laws. He made many seizures of illegally packed cigars, and run oleomargarine law violators to the earth.

No one had suspected Wilson of crookedness, and hence the rumor to-day caused general surprise. Inquiries at the office showed that the matter had not been sufficiently investigated to admit of a statement by Collector Hutchinson, and he emphatically declined to have anything to say in relation to the case further than that the Hartford office was not affected by any misappropriation of the public funds. From other sources it was learned that the amount of Wilson's peculations is about $1,000.

As division deputy he was intrusted with the collection of internal revenue taxes, and it was from this source that the money was misappropriated. When Wilson entered the office of the collector last evening he was placed under arrest by Deputy United States Marshal Moore, and was taken to the jail, where bonds were given, and he was released. There will be no loss to the government, as Wilson's bondsmen will be held for the amount of the defalcation.

Wilson was seen to-night by a correspondent, he was willing to talk, and expressed the utmost penitence for his act. He says that he borrowed the money from time to time, thinking he would find no trouble in raising a like amount at the time of settlement with the government. The amount is about $1,000, and this will be made good by his friends to-morrow. He feels greatly the disgrace of the exposure, and had hoped it would have been kept quiet.

With the help of friends he will refund the amount of the deficit in his accounts and retire from the revenue force. With this arrangement carried out there will probably be no prosecution. Of course Wilson, like Sir William Gordon-Cumming, will have to resign his military office. This will renew the troubles in his regiment, which has had a ragged experience during the past year and a half, and in which Wilson has played a prominent part.

Wilson's military record dates from March 24, 1880, when he enlisted in Capt. Erichson's company of New Britain. He rose step by step until he was commissioned second lieutenant in 1883. He resigned in 1885, and was out of the militia until appointed on Col. Erichson's staff.

WAUSEON NOTES.

Adjudged Insane—Lawyers Moving to Toledo.

WAUSEON, July 17.—(Special)—Alfred W. Fisher, aged 35 years, of Franklin township, this county, was adjudged insane by Probate Judge Newell yesterday afternoon, and was taken to the Toledo insane asylum last night by Sheriff Connell.

Toledo will soon have a new firm of attorneys added to her list, and Fulton county will lose one of its most prominent republicans and one of its best attorneys, namely, L. M. Murphy, of this city.

Mr. Murphy is an eloquent native of Ireland and will be a creditable addition to Lucas county's bar. He and Thomas Dowling, a young and promising democrat of Swanton, have rented a room in the Anderson block and expect to open August 1.

THEY COME IN GROUPS.

Accidents Pile up in a Pennsylvania Town.

A Man Commits Suicide, His House Burns Down, Two Children are Cremated—Other Fatalities.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—During Wednesday night there was a remarkable series of fatalities at Rankin's station, on the Baltimore & Ohio road, 10 miles from Pittsburg. A man committed suicide, the house he lived in burned down from a lamp explosion and two children were cremated, and later as two men were searching among the ruins, a chimney fell, killing one and fatally injured the other.

The dead are: David Bell, suicide; Robert McGratton, aged 7, burned; Charles McGratton, aged 10, burned; Harry Rowe, killed by falling chimney; Peter Knee, fatally injured by falling chimney.

David Bell was last seen alive Wednesday morning. He had been drinking, and was very despondent when he went to his room.

In the evening Mrs. McGratton tried to call him, but receiving no response she entered Bell's room and found it unoccupied. His clothing was arranged neatly, and a letter was found on a table addressed to his brother.

Mrs. McGratton gave the alarm and search was at once instituted. About sunset his body was found in the Monongahela river.

The McGratton house, a frame structure, is a boarding house. At 9:30 o'clock an oil lamp exploded and the house was burned down. Asleep in an upper room were the two children, but they could not be saved. This morning two boarders, Harry Rowe and Peter Knee, were searching in the ruins when a chimney fell upon them. Rowe died at 9 o'clock and Knee is barely alive.

WILL WANAMAKER RESIGN

The President Much Worried Over the Situation.

Pious John's Conduct is Beyond Defense

But He Will Continue to Do Business as Long as Harrison Lives in the Cape May Cottage.

Washington, July 17.—The friends of Mr. Wanamaker in Washington are very much troubled because of his connection with the broken banks of Philadelphia.

Mr. Harrison, who is a keen lawyer, familiar with evidence and the manner of weighing it, is rather skeptical regarding Wanamaker's statements made to him, and it is said he has called upon the postmaster-general to clear himself before the democrats begin to make an issue of his connection with the broken banks for the fall campaign.

It is stated on good authority that Wanamaker a few days ago said to a friend of his, in course of conversation, that the matter in which he was involved would be nothing more than a nine days' wonder and that in a few weeks, or after the adjournment of the investigating committee in Philadelphia, the matter would be forgotten.

This is his hope. The President, however, is not so sanguine. He is very much afraid that the matter will not be forgotten, but on the contrary that it will be used with deadly effect in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Iowa during the next few months.

The contradictory statement made by Wanamaker on the stand, together with the statements made by Bardsley and other witnesses ought to be sufficient, it is thought here in Republican, as well as Democratic circles, to force Wanamaker's retirement from the Cabinet.

It has been stated here to-day that the chances are that within a few days evidence will be forthcoming to prove Wanamaker's participation in the flight of March and the destruction of account books of the Keystone bank.

At any rate the good Mr. Wanamaker is very much troubled at the present time, and the President seriously thinks that it would be a beneficial influence on Republican prospects in the fall elections if Mr. Wanamaker devoted his entire attention to his Philadelphia stores and the Bethany Sunday-school and gave some other statesman a chance to look after Uncle Sam's mails.

SENATOR CALL CONFIDENT.

He is Not Bothered About His Seat.

The Florida Gentleman Says the Opposition Comes from Corporations Which Could Not Rule Him.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Senator Wilkinson Call, of Florida, walked leisurely up F street to-day, while a gentle wind from the south toyed with his thin summer coat, affording an unobstructed view of his shining senatorial shirt front.

Under the shadow of a friendly awning the senator paused long enough to say to a reporter that he anticipates no trouble about securing his seat in the senate, even if Gov. Flemming should disregard the action of a majority of the Florida legislature and refuse to give him a certificate of his re-election.

There is an intention on the part of the opponents of Senator Call to prevent him from being seated if possible, but the opposition has not yet determined which will be the better course to pursue.

The senator and his friends are on the alert to block any game that may be attempted, as they are confident a majority of the people will sustain the action of the members of the legislature who voted for Mr. Call.

According to Mr. Call, the principal opposition to his re-election was inspired by certain corporations which have been unable to influence his action on various subjects in the senate.

In spite of the unrelentless fight made against him, he was finally elected, after one of the longest senatorial contest on record.

He says Florida will not see another struggle of a similar character, as there is a general sentiment in that state in favor of allowing the people to elect the United States senators.

In many of the other southern states, Senator Call says, the people are demanding a change in the system of electing senators. On the question of national politics, Senator Call says the democrats in Florida are not wedded to any particular candidate at present. Their main object is to see a democrat elected to the presidency, and they propose to give him loyal support so long as he represents the principles of the democratic party.

A Strike Settled.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—Two weeks ago the 700 employes of Carnegie Bros. at their Duquesne steel works went on a strike for recognition of their organization. The company paid the men off and closed the works. Yesterday the report gained currency that the company intended to start the works this morning with new men. To-day, when the gates leading to the works were opened, 600 of the strikers presented themselves ready to return to work. The report that new men were to take the strikers' places was untrue. The company started the works single turn, employing half of the applicants. The mill will go on double turn next week, when all save the leaders in the strike will be given employment.

The Alliance in the South.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—In speaking to a reporter on the general political outlook, Congressman Oates, of Alabama, who is in Washington, said: "The situation as I view it, referring particularly to the south, is a serious one and fraught with danger. The third party movement can no longer be ignored. The alliance is trying to swallow the democracy of the southern states, lock, stock and barrel. It is bent on putting out a ticket in the next national contest."

Pennsylvania Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Senator "Jack" Robinson came out victor in the preliminary skirmish for the presidency of the state league of republican clubs to-day. The executive committee held a meeting in the rooms of the Young Republican club, and although only one decisive vote was taken, it showed that the Robinson partisans were largely in the majority.

It was decided to hold the convention at Scranton on September 23.

Took His Papers Away.

LONDON, July 17.—The certificate of Capt. Harrison, commander of the British steamer Gothenburg City, which was wrecked at St. Mary's island while bound from Montreal for New Castle, England, has been suspended for three months by the board of trade. The reason for this action is that Capt. Harrison failed to use the lead when approaching the island.

Our Minister to Greece.

ATHENS, July 17.—The United States minister to Greece, Mr. A. L. Snowden, before leaving this country for the United States, presented Dr. Charles Waldstein, president of the American Society of Archaeology of Athens, with the medal and diploma awarded to that society by the committee of the Paris exposition.

The Trust Rumor.

CHICAGO, July 17.—At a meeting of the Northwestern association of sash, door and blind manufacturers last night all present denied the rumor that another attempt was being made to form a trust. One or two, however, expressed the opinion that they would have no trouble in combining if they so wished.

FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH.

The Time Extended to August 1st—The Season of the Year Most Favorable for the Cure of Catarrh.

There have been many cases in which patients have called upon Drs. Copeland and Buffett and expressed a desire to take treatment, but stated that they could not begin until after July 17th, the time of the expiration of the Five dollar offer. In response to the request of these patients, Drs. Copeland and Buffett have decided to extend that offer until August 1st, so that all may have an opportunity of placing themselves under treatment at this merely nominal rate.

The summer is the best time for the treatment and cure of catarrhal troubles. The liability to catching fresh cold is then reduced to the minimum and the climatic conditions being then most favorable, catarrh yields the more rapidly to proper and scientific treatment. In order to give all an opportunity of availing themselves of their skill during this favorable season, Drs. Copeland and Buffett have made a uniform charge for medicine and treatment at $5 a month. This is to all patients and all diseases. All patients applying for treatment before Aug. 1 will be treated for $5 a month, each month's treatment, including medicine to cost $5 a month until cured.

Mr. Joseph Coombs a Watchman at the Blade Building Tells What Happened.

"Yes, I have been a watchman for a number of years," said Mr. Joseph Coombs, whom the writer found at his pleasant little home, 384 Indiana avenue.

"And have you had any of those exciting encounters?" was asked him.

"Yes, I have had one experience that I will never forget—one that nearly cost me my life; but having friends who interfered at the proper time I am living to relate you the story."

MR. JOSEPH COOMBS, 384 INDIANA AVE.

Mr Coombs says: "About a year ago I had la grippe, which was enough in itself, but after I had recovered I found that it had left its deadly effects

"My head and nose were so completely stopped up as to make it almost impossible for me to breathe. My eyes became weak and watery, ringing noises in my ears, a constant hawking and spitting, trying to raise a substance that seemed to close my throat; the mucus would drop from the back of my head to the throat, which was a constant source of annoyance.

"I was pretty near a wreck. Everything I knew for the treatment of catarrh, and every physician I ever heard of tried to relieve me of my suffering, but of no consequence. My head has at times, as I thought, came so near bursting that I would cry out for 'help,' fearing my mind would be affected by the awful pain.

"In this condition I heard of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, and concluded to consult them at any rate. This I did, and also began a month's treatment, for it only cost five dollars, and today I am so much better my whole life seems to have changed; and for the benefit of those who are sufferers as I was, I most truthfully dedicate my statement. I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Copeland and Buffett, for they have certainly saved me from a fate worse than death, and let me say again that as a citizen and a gentleman I deem it my sacred duty to have my statement made public for the sake of others who, perhaps at this time, are where I was three weeks ago."

Mr Joseph Coombs is employed as night watchman in the Toledo Blade building, where he can be seen and this statement can be readily verified.

ARE PUBLIC ENEMIES.

Fakir Specialists and Their Ways.

A Crusade Against Them That Shall Not End Until Public Sentiment Has Compelled the Ohio Legislature to Pass Proper Laws for Public Protection.

Of all the enemies to public life and safety, the fakir specialist is the most dangerous. Against the confidence man, the burglar and the highwayman society succeeds in protecting itself in some manner. But against the fakir specialist, in this state at least, the only protection the public has lies in that indignation and contempt which is always aroused after his tricks are exposed, his pretenses laid bare—in fact, after he has "worked a town" and is preparing to move to some new field of depredation, leaving his victims behind him to mourn the loss of their money.

The fakir specialist is more dangerous than others of the criminal class, to which he properly belongs, because he preys upon the helpless and unfortunate. The highwayman and burglar

STAKE THEIR LIVES

in their desperate game. There is often a certain manliness and even bravery about their crime. The fakir specialist preys upon the pathetic longing for life and health that exists among invalids past recovery. He relies upon that singular popular credulity which is almost a disease in itself. One would think that his claims, which are always absurd and preposterous to the intelligent and normal mind, would be believed by no one. He claims to cure diseases which are known to be incurable, to perform miracles, to work magic. One would say: "His claims are so absurd that no one will believe him. He is not a physician; he is a fakir, ignorant, unprincipled, contemptible. Let him alone. He will soon be found out."

This sounds sensible enough, but its defect lies in that it fails to take into consideration that vast number of sick and diseased, who have long hoped against hope, who have suffered for years without relief, who are in the position of a drowning man, "catching at a straw," who are ready to listen to the voice of any one who will promise relief or cure. Upon such as these preys the fakir specialist, and as Ohio, unlike New York, Pennsylvania and even western states like Minnesota and Missouri

AFFORDS NO LAWS

for their protection, it is time all right thinking men and women joined in denouncing and condemning these flagrant frauds upon the helpless. Ohio has for years been a garden spot for quacks, charlatans and medical frauds and adventurers of every kind.

Dr. Copeland and his associates propose to continue calling the attention of the public to this flagrant condition of things until public sentiment shall have reached such a state that the Ohio Legislature shall be compelled to pass such laws as will protect the public from this class of fraud.

Here is the platform upon which they stand:

No man is in any true sense a specialist who is not in the first place a regularly trained, regularly educated physician.

No man can be a successful specialist who has not laid the ground work for his success first in a general practice among all kinds of disease.

No man is likely to be a successful specialist who has not availed himself of opportunities for special study and special work in hospitals and infirmaries.

No man can lay claim to being a successful specialist until he has had an extensive training, practice and experience in the specialties he claims.

The printed statements to the public, regarding themselves, will be confined by Drs. Copeland and Buffett to the same course in the future that they have followed in the past. They will give three credentials (showing what medical authorities vouch for their standing and skill), their location, their specialties, and statements selected from patients living in the community testifying to their ability to cure disease.

They will not promise to cure incurable diseases or work miracles. Their special training and experience, the resources and appliances that modern science gives them for their special work, enable them to cure diseases which, to the ordinary physician, may have long seemed incurable. The number and character of their testimonials which has never been equalled or approached in this city or state, abundantly establishes their claims. These claims are reasonable, just and truthful. The genuineness of their claims, the truthfulness and frankness of their statements, the thoroughness and skillfulness of their professional labors merit what they have labored for and what they enjoy—the abiding confidence of the community. They did not come to Toledo and locate an office here for the purpose of staying a few months or a few years and then moving to some other field. They came here for a permanent location—they came to stay.

Their Credentials.

As has been said, Dr. W. H. Copeland was president of his class at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he graduated, the most famous institution of the kind in the country. His diploma bears the written indorsement of the medical authorities of New York, of the deans of prominent medical colleges of Pennsylvania. Dr. Buffett's credentials are no less abundant and unqualified. He also is formerly indorsed by Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York and by the secretaries of various county and state medical societies. Both gentlemen after thorough experience and practice have devoted their time to the practice of their specialties, with what success the columns of the daily papers show.

Permanently Located.

The Copeland Medical institute is permanently located at 706 Madison street. Dr. W. H. Copeland, and Dr. G. P. Buffett consulting physician. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs. Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Medicine and treatment five dollars a month.

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STRIKE STILL ON,

With No Prospect of Early Settlement.

The Street Railroad Companies Make an Offer

To Pay $1.75 Per Day, But the Figures Don't Suit.

The Employes Remain Firm for the Full $2.

Result of the Several Conferences Held Yesterday and To-Day—Interviews With Those Interested.

The street car strike has reached a critical point. The companies and the men met for the first time and the result is a deadlock.

The Consolidated and the Robisons have issued an ultimatum to the effect that they will pay $1.75 a day and no more.

As will be seen in an interview with President Wall, the strikers remain firm in their demand for $2 a day and 12 hours.

Mayor Emmick seems to have taken to the woods. He was not to be found this morning. Besides the reporters the Robisons were after him with a view, it is said, of obtaining the necessary police protection to run cars.

It is reported that an attempt will be made to operate certain sections of both systems this evening, and if it should prove to be the case trouble may be anticipated.

ON THE WATCH.

The Street Car Men Watching Every Corner.

Early this morning it was noised among the strikers that some attempt would be made to start a car. The men were all posted and on their guard, and at 6 o'clock, when the patrol wagon was taken to the Union depot, word was immediately sent to headquarters that an attempt to start one of the cars at the Broadway barn was being made. Several detachments of men were soon marching out Broadway, and when the barns were reached every thing was quiet and the men were just enjoying a box of fine cigars presented to them by Mr. Wm. Finch for their good behavior during the night.

The men on this line deserve all the compliments that can be given them for their gentlemanly conduct and untiring efforts to maintain the best of order.

In the rush this morning to get out to the Broadway barns, one of the carriages at headquarters was too heavily loaded, and before it had gone a block one of the rear wheels gave way. The occupants of the back seat were thrown out on the street, but no one was hurt. Another buggy was procured at once and the men were soon on their way again.

RESULTED IN DISAGREEMENT.

The Conference in the Mayor's Office Yesterday Afternoon.

The conference in the mayor's office yesterday afternoon, participated in by Messrs. Hale, Lang, Emmick and the conference committee on the strike, was an exhaustive affair and resulted in but little.

The committee was prepared with lengthy figures relative to the cost of construction and operating street railroads, and also with the list of wages paid in the various cities of the country. The object of the first was to be prepared for the argument heretofore advanced that the company was not in position to pay $2. Another was the plea of poverty. The boys, however, were mistaken in their calculations as to the question of cost of construction and maintenance was not brought up. Finally the chairman of the committee introduced the subject. He gave some facts and figures relative to the cost of operating the road here in Toledo, when he was interrupted by Mr. Hale, who said:

"Gentlemen, we are paying our employes now two-fifths of the gross earnings of the road. Is not that enough?"

There was a general laugh among the boys, and Chairman Wall said: "Mr. Hale, will you agree to give your employes two-fifths of the gross earnings?"

Mr. Hale looked nonplussed for a moment, and taking out his pencil figured rapidly on a sheet of paper for a few minutes, then rising from his seat he walked over to Mr. Lang and entered into consultation with him. In a moment he returned to the committee saying, "Gentlemen, I will make you the offer you desire. I will give the employes of the Consolidated two-fifths of the gross earnings."

This came like a thunderbolt in the ranks of the committee, and they looked dazed for a moment, but Mr. Wall came promptly to the rescue. "Mr. Hale, I personally consider your offer a fair one, and we ask time to consider it. We are simply a committee, and are not empowered to act before submitting the case at a meeting of the union."

"Very well," said Mr. Hale, "how much time do you desire to consider the proposition?"

"Oh, an hour or so," was the answer.

The conference then adjourned to meet again later in the afternoon.

While the conference was in session Will Robison, John F. Kumler and O. S. Brumback presented themselves at the mayor's office and applied for admission. It was a surprise when Mayor Emmick gave way to them and allowed them to enter.

It may be remarked here that the reporters of the press had been excluded at the request of Mr. Hale from the conference. But reporters generally get there, as will be seen from this report presented to their readers, a pretty full one, of the proceedings.

Mr. O. S. Brumback was the spokesman for the Robison delegation. He desired, he said, to enter into the conference with a view of discussing and considering the present trouble. Mr. Hale appeared, however, to object to any interference at the present time, but said he would see the delegation later, thereupon the delegation retired.

Upon leaving the mayor's office, Mr. Brumback was approached by a BEE reporter.

"What success did you have, Mr. Brumback," he was asked.

"None. You can say that we came here willing to consider this matter, but our proposition to enter into consultation was not very favorably received. That is all I have to say for the present."

STRIKER'S CONFERENCE.

Hale Proposition Rejected Unanimously by the Men.

Upon the departure of the committee from the mayor's office, after the consultation with Mr. Hale, the committee repaired to Carpenter's hall and went into secret session.

President Wall briefly stated the terms of the proposition, and asked for comments from the members present for or against. He said: "Boys, on the face of it, it seems rather a fair proposition, and it behooves us to consider it carefully in every detail. We owe it to ourselves and to the public, to accept any favorable proposition that may be offered, and it is for you to say whether this proposition is favorable or not. Who desires to say anything on the subject?"

Over a dozen members were on their feet in a moment.

"The proposition is not feasible, impracticable and visionary," said one member. "If Edward Bellamy had effected such an ideal co-operative scheme he would have been knocked out of the country. The proposition has been made without thought, and for that very reason it appears to me it cannot be accepted."

"According to the company's figures the road is not paying at present and we would, therefore, be backing on the future. Now, it is well known that the life of the street car men and street car service is very limited. Of the 250 employes of the Consolidated, not a dozen perhaps will be in the employ a year hence. The labor of the working man is his only capital and he must have his interest prompt and direct or he cannot live. He has not the means, as has Mr. Hale, to subsist while his castle is being builded. He must have food, and as he earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, he must have bread and only through his labors." This was received with applause.

Another said: "It is impossible to make a contract that would be binding under this plan. It would be a bonanza, however, if we could make a contract good for 10 years. But this is impossible, and no one knows it better than Mr. Hale."

Then said another: "We have workmen on the Consolidated present in this hall, ex tradesmen, ex-physicians, ex-soldiers, ex-merchants, in fact men from every profession, trade and calling, who are in the employ of the company only temporarily until the clouds have cleared away. They do not propose remaining in our ranks, and it is foolish to think that they are willing to wait five or ten years to reap the benefit of present labors. The company admits that the road is not paying, why should we wait until Mr. Hale and his co-workers accumulate a fortune in order to receive our shares of the profits?"

A fourth speaker said: "It has been intimated that there would be less dishonesty and more courtesy if this plan was adopted. Regarding the honesty, I do not think perhaps it is true. You take some of us who are often hard up for a dollar; supposing we do slip a half dollar into our pockets on a ten dollar trip. We may do so without any fear of prosecution for the reason that we are partners in the business and partners cannot embezzle. I cannot say that such a thing would be done, but in a corporation of five or six hundred people, and under such circumstances, it would be strange indeed that such things would not or could not be occasionally be done."

And still another speaker said: "Under the plan the Consolidated people could starve us out in a month. It would be the easiest thing in the world to say that the public demand better service, take double cars, and while their receipts would be the same our profits would be cut in two. Again, it would be practicable and feasible under this proposition for the management to double their cars, thereby cutting our wages in two. There are a thousand and one reasons why the proposition should not be accepted."

There were several other speakers who advanced reasons equally deserving of consideration. When President Wall called for a vote on the question of accepting the proposition it was unanimously voted down, not a single member willing to favor it.

Central Labor Union Meeting.

At the meeting of the Central Labor union last night, Mayor Emmick asked leave to present the proposition from the Consolidated people. After somewhat of a discussion it was agreed to admit the reporters of the press, and finally decided to throw the meeting open to the public.

Mayor Emmick was received with applause when he stepped on the platform. He was introduced by President Booth. In his preliminary remarks he said he had labored in behalf of the boys all day. He came here with the proposition which, in brief, was to the effect that the company would pay its men 2 cents out of every 5 received. He had asked Mr. Hale if he would guarantee the men a certain income every day on this basis. Mr. Hale had then given no decided answer, but the mayor thought he would be fair in saying that the company would guarantee on the two-fifth basis, an income of 15 cents per hour, or $1.80 a day. He had been told by Mr. Hale that the income of the Consolidated last week was something about $7,600, or a little over $1,100 a day. The company was to give bond, guaranteeing that cars would be so regulated that only an increase in the service could be made when actually demanded by the patronage. At a later interview with Mr. Hale he was told that under the 15 cents an hour basis, the men would have over and above all of the percentage to which they were entitled under the 40 per cent. scheme, i. e., if the wages did not amount to 15 cents an hour, under the 40 per cent. plan the company would make it up. But as the percentage under that scheme was over 15 cents an hour, the men would receive an increase percentage. He thought it a very good idea, and the proposition a fair one, and he asked the men to consider it. He thought it would be a very good way out of the difficulty. In conclusion he urged the boys to remain peaceable and firm. His remarks were received with a great deal of applause.

President Booth asked if the bond referred to by the mayor would be between the union and the company, or the company and its men. Mayor Emmick said he thought Mr. Hale told him that he had nothing against the union, and as to what arrangements he would enter into with the union, he did not know.

President Wall addressed the chair and endeavored to explain, that while in reality Mr. Hale's proposition guaranteeing $2, if not offered, that his union was not prepared to accept it. He thanked Mayor Emmick for the interest he has shown in the boys, and said, after a thorough discussion of the proposition, the union had decided to reject it.

Mr. W. Gorton said that on the figures given by Mayor Emmick as the receipts of the road for last week and the number of men employed, the employes would be entitled on the 40 per cent. plan to something over $2 a day. All the men ask is $2, no more and no less, and he did not see why the simple proposition could not be accepted, inasmuch as the company practically admitted it was willing to pay more.

Mr. G. P. Stevens said that the union had thoroughly discussed the proposition. They had made a demand for $2, and were bound to stick to that. It was as low, if not lower wages paid for the same service elsewhere. They did not want the earth, but simply ask for just recompense for their labors.

Mayor Emmick then left the hall to have a further consultation with Mr. Hale.

After the mayor had left the hall thoroughly convinced that the strikers would not accept less than $2 per day, all outsiders were also excluded and the Central Labor union settled down to business.

Matters outside of the street car strike were first acted upon, and delegates were admitted from the Journeymen Tailors, Metal Polishers, National Association of Chemists, Willow, Reed and Rattan workers, Journeymen Barbers and the Clerk's National Protective Union.

It was decided to make an effort to observe Labor day this year in a manner far ahead of any previous celebrations. The trustees were instructed to secure Scheutzen and Riverside parks for the great labor picnics of the day.

It was resolved that the offices of recording and financial secretaries, treasurer and trustees should be paid salaries.

The street railway strike came in for consideration next, and the sentiment of the meeting was most emphatically in favor of the strikers. Some brief speeches were made, and the following resolutions, prepared by a committee, were unanimously adopted. The resolutions are brief, but they are to the point, and there is no mistaking the tone.

WHEREAS, The street car employes of this city have good reason to make an effort to better their condition; be it

Resolved, That we give them our hearty support.

Resolved, That we have every reason to believe that they are just in their demands, therefore the labor element of this city will unite its every effort to advance the cause in the present difficulty.

With this resolution the meeting closed with a cheer, and the spirits of the strikers brightened up accordingly. The news of the action of the Central Labor union was carried to all the different posts and seemed to give the men new vigor to stand for their original demand. The general sentiment among the strikers is to hold out for every point demanded and not to concede anything in the way of price.

The hall was then turned over to the strikers again to use as headquarters, and a number of the men composed themselves about as comfortably as possible for a short nap. Later in the evening Mr. James Robison posted the following notice on the Canton avenue barns:

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 16.

All employes having quit the service of this company will report for duty to the car house clerk, Mr. Charles Wiley, before the hour of 10 a. m. Friday, the 17th inst. Those not doing so will call at the office and get their money as they are discharged.

THE TOLEDO ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY CO.
JAMES J. ROBISON, General Manager.

The notice was laughed at, and matters remained quiet and unchanged during the night. No attempts were made to run cars. The men kept up their vigils, and are looking in good shape this morning, having taken turn about at sleeping.

The discipline of the men and the system of directing the strike from headquarters is something wonderful, and by it the leaders are at all times aware of the exact situation of affairs in all parts of the city.

During the night nearly twenty buggies and carriages were in use by the tireless scouts of the strikers, going from one barn to another, watching affairs and carrying words of encouragement to the men on guard. At certain points, reserves were placed with large wagons ready to move them any where in the city on shortest notice.

Every move of the railroad officials was closely watched by the strikers, and anything at all suspicious was at once reported to headquarters either by telephone or mounted messenger. The striker's scouts are also watched by private detectives in the employ of the companies and consequently when Mr. Hale, Mr. Lang, Mr. Robison or other officials of either company move, he is followed by two men.

Several men whom the strikers had reason to believe were company spies, because too inquisitive about the vicinity of Carpenter's hall during the night, were ordered away. They each promptly took the hint and left.

Interviews by a BEE with nearly one hundred of the men besides the central committee and President Wall revealed a unanimous sentiment to hold out for $2 per day and not accept a cent less.

The men are keeping perfectly sober, and most of the saloon keepers in the vicinity where the men are congregated have promised not to sell them any intoxicants even if they want it. A Cherry street saloonist near the barns at the beginning of the strike told the men that he would not sell them liquors, but each day he makes an immense tub of lemonade and gives it to the men.

This morning the cars at the lower Summit steet barns, which were standing on the track, were again placed crosswise of the track.

The men anticipated that some movement would be made by the companies about 5 or 6 o'clock this morning and were fully prepared, but no attempts were made to run cars.

About 6 o'clock the union omnibuses began to make their appearance, and to-day they are running as usual.

PRESIDENT WALL

Gives Reasons for Refusing Mr. Lang's Offer.

A first glance at the proposition of the Consolidated company yesterday appears to be a very advantageous one to the men, and some people have blamed them for not accepting it. The company virtually offered to make the men shareholders in the road, with 40 per cent of the gross receipts as their dividend.

The strikers, however, did not look at it in this light, and President Wall gave his reasons for rejecting it as follows: "In the first place I don't believe that that offer was made in good faith," he said. "The company offer us two cents out of every nickel taken in, and in presenting figures to us they state that the average receipts of one car is $14 per day. At this rate we figure that their offer to the present men employed would be about $2.60 per day, and still they claim that they are too poor to grant our request for $2. Yet we don't consider their average on the daily receipts of a car as correct, and it will run nearer $17 than $14. This would even make every man's pay greater yet. It is very plain that there is something wrong somewhere.

"If we should accept their offer they would immediately double their force without any real necessity and thus cut our wages in two.

"There are many such schemes that they could use so that in a short time we wouldn't be getting any wages at all. They only make that offer to catch the sympathy of those who cannot see what is wrong, but it didn't work.

"Besides all this—what assurance will we have that the profits are shared according to agreement. They have all the book-keeping and the money in their own hands. We would be obliged to take their word for it, and I never yet heard of a corporation that carried out any such scheme honestly. We would soon be in the hole, and it is quite probable that in a short time the company's books would show that they had not received any money at all. There are also many details about the scheme that are impracticable, and it is for that reason that we refused their proposition."

MR. HALE INTERVIEWED.

The Propositions Which His Company Submitted.

After consultation with the Robison and Consolidated, Mayor Emmick, Mr. Hale of the Consolidated was seen by a BEE reporter. He said in reply to a query:

"We have made the men who have gone on the strike two distinct propositions. The first I made on the impulse of the moment at the conference in the mayor's office this afternoon. The matter of income and expenditures was being discussed when I made the statement that our company was at present paying its men 40 per cent. of the gross earnings. Replying to a question from the spokesman of the committee I said that our company was willing to pay two-fifths of the entire gross earnings. The committee last night considered this question, and a short time later the answer was returned that it would not be accepted. Several reasons were given for the non-acceptance of our proposition, chief among which was that the company would be in a position to put on extra cars and therefore increase expenses. Mayor Emmick, who has taken a great deal of interest in this matter, came to see me, and I told him that I would guarantee to give our employes 15 cents an hour on this co-operative basis."

"Mr. Hale, what benefit would such a proposition, if accepted, be to your company?"

"As I have stated the proposition was made on the impulse of the moment, but since I have considered it so much and have arrived at the conclusion that it would be of immense benefit not only to the men but to the company. In the first place it would make our employes practically partners in the system. It would, therefore, insure better service; the men would be more correct, more careful in collecting fares, more courteous perhaps, and altogether it would be a benefit to our system."

"What was the result of the conference held last night?"

"Well, Mr. Emmick returned to see me when the conference decided not to accept my second proposition, the guarantee of 15 cents per hour, and then I said I would pay a straight $1.75 per day."

"Were the Robisons present at this last consultation?"

"Why yes, we consulted with the Robisons and as I understand, both roads have agreed on a $1.75 a day rate, as much as our system could afford to pay at present, and I trust the boys will see their way clear in accepting it."

Mr. Hale does not seem to be much worried over the situation and feels he has done all in his power to effect a settlement.

The agreement of both companies to stand by $1.75 per day seems to be in the nature of an ultimatum.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION.

First Figures Presented by the Robison Company.

About 11 o'clock the following notice to the Robison men was posted at their power house:

TOLEDO, July 17.

To the Employes of the Robison Electric Street Railway:

Mr. James J. Robison has authorized me to state that he will pay all conductors and motor men $1.75 per day of 12 hours. All extra pay for overtime. All who wish to accept this offer will report to the carhouse before 12 o'clock this day. Those who do not accept the above can get their time check at the same place. Respectfully,

CHARLES MILLY.

This was taken to headquarters, but the committee utterly refused to have anything to do with it. It was not directed to the union, and they decline to treat with the company in any other way. In the strike they are not considered as Consolidated or Robison men, but as a union, and they will only act through this committee. In consequence of this the proposition did not change the situation much, except to put the strikers on guard.

Other than this no action was taken by either side during the morning, and all was quiet.

It is claimed that in Toronto the street car companies give two rides for five cents and pay their men at the rate of $1.75 for a ten-hour day. The men, however, only work eight hours, and have two crews during the day.

Received No Proposition.

The conference committee claim no direct proposition of any nature has been received from the Robisons.

"Has not Mr. Robison communicated to you the fact that he would pay $1.75?"

"Not directly. No, we have heard that he would, that is all."

"Did he not ask leave to take part in the conference with the Consolidated yesterday afternoon?"

"Yes, they came into the mayor's office but we said we would meet with them later. In reply to a question we said we could not take less than $2."

"Did you not say that if an agreement was reached between you and the Consolidated that the same agreement would be applied to them?"

"Yes, we did, and said further that if they did not like the terms they could do as they pleased."

"What was the answer?"

"Will Robison said that they were in it to stay, and did not propose turning the road over to their employes. He said they wouldn't pay $2, so that practically settles it."

"So you have had no communication with Robison?"

"I tell you that we as a body have received no communication whatever from Wm. Robison except John Kumler's love letter."

JIM ROBISON TALKS.

How He Made His Offer of $1.75 Per Day.

"What is the situation to-day, Mr. Robison?" a BEE asked the general manager of the Robison lines.

"Oh, no change. This morning I announced that we would pay $1.75 a day and not a cent more."

"How did you announce it?"

"I told the foreman to make the announcement, and I also personally informed a number of the men. Oh, they all know it."

"Is $1.75 the best you will do?"

"It is, most emphatically. We will not pay a cent more."

A few minutes later William Robison said:

"You can say that $1.75 is our limit. We will nail up the doors of our power houses and barns before we pay a cent more. Father wired from the east that $1.65 is more than we really could afford to pay, but we decided to advance it 10 cents more.

"The men say they only want what is paid in other cities."

"If the men can point me out any city of the size and population of Toledo with as much mileage of street railroads and as many men employed, then we will pay $2, but they can't do it."

"You say your road cannot pay $2?"

"It cannot afford to pay $1.65 by right. You see our system is practically in its infancy. We have not even made our connections, and we are not in shape to offer more, and we will not. You can put that down in black and white. We will not pay over $1.75 a day."

"Have any of the men agreed to come back?"

"Yes, several have applied for work at the barns and one or two at the office."

"Have you decided to run cars to-day?"

"I don't know yet. We have been trying to find Mayor Emmick, but so far without success."

"Do you anticipate any trouble?"

"I don't see why there should be any. We undoubtedly will receive the police protection to which we are entitled."

THE UNION RECOGNIZED.

Lang's Talk With the Committee a Partial Victory.

Until yesterday Manager Lang and other officials of the Consolidated have steadily refused to recognize the street car men's union in any way whatever. They would negotiate with their men singly or as employes of their road, but would have nothing to do with a union committee.

After the strike was started the men refused to treat with Mr. Lang except as a union. When he had a proposition he was obliged to go after them, and in Mayor Emmick's office Mr. Lang made his propositions to a union committee and had them promptly rejected. The strikers consider this a good point gained, and it gave them much heart yesterday and last night.

MUST PAY IN ADVANCE.

The Information Accorded by the United Storage and Truck Co.

Several days ago when the street car men presented their grievances to the Robisons those gentlemen said that they could not give the advance, and plead poverty as a reason. They stated to the men that they—the Robisons—were the sole owners of the road, and that no one else owned a dollar's worth of stock in it. Therefore as their means were limited the men should not expect too much from them.

Since then a number of things have developed to show that many others are interested, and an instance of the kind occurred this morning. The strikers wanted to hire several omnibuses from the United Truck & Storage Co., but that company would not let them have the rigs except at an exorbitant price.

Mr. Wilhelm also stated that Mr. Morris, who, by the way, is a member of the city council, had ordered that none of the rigs should be rented to the strikers unless paid for in advance. Mr. Morris had also stated that he was a stockholder in the Robison company, and he did not want these rigs put on the street to work directly against other interests of his unless he was assured of his pay.

At the Cherry Street Barn.

This morning everything was quiet at the Cherry street barn. The men have not taken any notice of the order posted last night by the Electric Street Railway company and are remaining quietly on guard, awaiting the action of the committees.

At 10 o'clock a lunch was served by the restaurant keeper at the corner.

Employing Men.

It is understood that both the Consolidated and the Robisons are employing all capable men who call. To-day the conference committee got after three men from Grand Rapids whom the Robisons had boarding at the Montreal hotel. It is said the three strangers are non est this afternoon.

Denies the Statement.

Considerable excitement was caused among the strikers this afternoon by the denial by James Robison of the clause in the writer's agreement, printed elsewhere relative to extra pay for over time. The matter was unfavorably discussed at headquarters this afternoon.

Mayor Emmick on Deck.

Mayor Emmick visited some of the barns this noon and read to the men dispatches received by him from various cities relative to the wages paid in other cities of this size. In every case it is alleged that higher wages are being paid than in Toledo.

No Foreign Labor.

Asked regarding the allowing of the importing of outside labor Mayor Emmick said he would not allow any strangers to come in here with clubs in their hands.

Iron Moulders Resolve on the Strike.

At a meeting of the Iron Moulders' union 172, last evening, the following resolutions were adopted, besides the regular routine business:

Resolved, That we, the Iron Moulders' union, No. 172, indorse the action of the men now on a strike against the Blade Printing and Paper company, and the Clerks' association in endeavoring to shorten their hours of labor.

Resolved also, That we sympathize with the employes of the Toledo Street Railway company, and will be willing to render them any support in our power.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. James Raymer left this afternoon for a business trip to the east.

Col. S. A. Court and wife attended the K. P. reception and hop at Napoleon last night.

Dr. M. A. Priest has returned from Van Wert, O., where she has been visiting her sick father.

The Misses Sadie Davies and Nellie Lewis, of East Toledo, are visiting friends at Youngstown, O.

Mrs. D. H. Pritchard has returned from the Devonia mineral springs, Lorain, O., where she has been taking baths for several weeks.

Mrs. Durian, wife of City Clerk Durian, accompanied by the children, went to Lakeside this morning to spend the summer at the Seek cottage.

Mr. Will Bettes, of the Put-in Bay Hotel Co., will, on the first of September, go to Cleveland and assume the position of associate treasurer and manager of the Lyceum theatre for Brady & Garwood.

MOCKETT'S STORE ROBBED.

A Slick Job Done Early This Morning.

A burglary took place early this morning at J. N. Mockett's clothing store on Summit street. It is supposed that it occurred between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock. The district watchman, on making his rounds, found a rear door unlocked.

His investigations showed that the latch of the door had been broken, thus admitting the burglars to the furnace room in the basement from which they gained access to the storeroom above by a trap door in the floor.

The burglars helped themselves to clothing and jewelry to the amount of $500, and left their old clothes in exchange.

Mr. Mockett is of the opinion that the burglars were posted on the interior of the store, and does not think that the entrance could be made in such a manner unless this was the case.

The police are hot on the trail of the burglars, but so far have not made any arrests.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION

It is Issued at 3 O'clock This Afternoon.

The Mayor Will be Compelled to Protect the Street Car Companies if the Terms Are Not Accepted.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the mayor and Messrs. Robison, Lang and Hale held a meeting in room 120, Boody house, and as the result of their deliberations the mayor issued the following proclamation:

On Wednesday morning last a strike occurred upon all the street railways in the city of Toledo. The excuse given by the men engaged in the strike was, that the compensation which they received for their services in the employ of said companies was insufficient for the labor performed.

As soon as the strike occurred I took occasion to inquire of two companies here, and the men themselves, what compensation was being paid. I found $1.65 was the prevailing rate for motor men and conductors, and $1.55 for drivers, with the exception of the $1.50 to the inexperienced men and those newly put on by the Robison company.

I endeavored to ascertain the expense as nearly as I could attending the company in the operation of their respective system, and find that the item of labor alone is an important element in the operation of street cars.

I recognize the right of those engaged in the strike to request and receive such compensation for their services as would be fair between the companies and themselves, and such average compensation as is paid in cities corresponding in population with Toledo.

I have endeavored to ascertain what wages are being paid for like services in other cities. For instance, I received a dispatch from Cleveland, O., No. 1, as follows, dated July 17, 1891; also one from Dayton, O., No. 2, as follows; Columbus, O., No. 3, as follows, and Grand Rapids, Mich., No. 4, as follows:

CLEVELAND, O., July 17, 1890.
V. J. Emmick, Mayor, Toledo, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR: Pay $1.75 for 11½ hours for the first year; $2.00 after that if employes remain as a conductor or motor man,

GILSON J. COLEMAN, Superintendent.

No. 2.

DAYTON, O., July 17, 1891.
V. J. Emmick, Mayor, Toledo, O.:

MY DEAR SIR—Clegg absent from city. We pay drivers $1.60 for 11 hours and 12 minutes; motor men, 12½ cents per hour; conductors, 18 cents per trip, 84 minutes.

D. B. CONVIN, President.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17, 1891.
V. J. Emmick, Mayor, Toledo, O.:

MY DEAR SIR: Twelve hours day labor, including time for meals. Conductors, $1.75; drivers, $1.60. When we begin operating electric cars, motor men will receive same as conductors.

E. K. STEWART, Secretary.

No. 4.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 17, 1891.
V. J. Emmick, Mayor, Toledo, Ohio.

MY DEAR SIR: Conductors and motor men 15½ cents per hour, drivers 15 cents per hour.

JAS. R. CHAPMAN, General Manager.

Today I received the following communication from the Toledo Electric St. Ry. Cos. by Jas. J. Robison, Gen. Mgr., also one from A. E. Lang, Gen. Mgr. Toledo Consolidated St. Ry. Co., which are as follows:

TOLEDO, O., July 18, 1891.
To His Honor, Vincent J. Emmick, Toledo, O.:

MY DEAR SIR:—In the interest of harmony and public good we wish to say to you that we have this day offered $1.75 for a day's work of 12 hours to motor men and conductors in the operation of our cars.

Under all circumstances it is the best we can do, and are ready to operate.

Very respectfully,
THE TOLEDO ELECTRIC ST. RY. CO.
By Jas. J. Robison, Gen. Man.

TOLEDO, O., July 17, 1891.
Hon. V. J. Emmick, Mayor of the City of Toledo.

DEAR SIR:—For the purpose of settling all questions between us and our former employes and in the interest of the public, we authorize you to offer to pay conductors and motor men $1.75 per day and drivers $1.65 per day for twelve hours' service.

This is the best we can do, and we still stand ready to commence the running of cars at any moment when our property and employes are properly protected.

Respectfully,
THE TOLEDO CONSOLIDATED STREET RAILWAY CO.
By A. E. LANG, Gen'l. Manager.

You will observe that the compensation which is proposed to be paid to the men who engage in the employ of said companies are to receive greater average wages than those paid for like services in the cities above named.

The distance at which passengers are carried in the city of Toledo, considering the sparcely settled district over which a large portion of these lines are operated, together with the excellent service furnished by the street car companies to the general public, I recognize the advance of wages offered by the respective companies as shown by their communications as just and equitable between employes and said companies.

The inconvenience to the public occasioned by reason of the present strike is apparent to all. Since the milage of our street car services has been increased many citizens who heretofore went to and from their places of residence and business by private conveyance, have disposed of such service and rely wholly on the street car lines.

The business of the city is greatly demoralized in consequence of the strike. Taking all things into consideration it seems to me that the proposition made by the companies as above stated in the way of compensation to their employes is such at to warrant me in stating that in my judgment the said strike should now cease, and the men engaged therein should return to their respective companies for service.

The necessity for the service is apparent to all, and I as mayor am expected not only to preserve the law and order of the city, but also to see that all persons are properly protected in their rights and property. Therefore I desire to have it understood that if the strike is not settled to-day on the basis now proposed I shall feel compelled to protect the street car companies in the operation of their respective roads.

V. J. EMMICK, Mayor.

Destroyed by Fire.

TIFFIN, July 17.—(Special)—At 2 o'clock this afternoon fire destroyed the meat market of J. B. Wagner in the northern part of the city. Loss about $2,000; insurance $1,000.

AT BEAUTIFUL PUT-IN-BAY

The Annual Session of the State Bar Association.

Grand Time at the Banquet Last Night.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year—Many Matters of Much Importance Discussed at Length.

Staff Correspondence.

PUT-IN-BAY, July 16.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Ohio State Bar association, convened at Beebee's hall, yesterday.

The meeting was not called to order until 4 o'clock by the chairman of the executive committee, Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati. Gov. Campbell was booked for the opening address, but was not present.

Several committees reported, including that on members, legal education and legal biography. The latter report was confined entirely to biographies of deceased members.

A very interesting social session was held in the evening.

This morning the meeting was called to order, and the president of the association, Judge Henderson Elliott, delivered his address. It was quite lengthy, and was devoted principally to the state and condition of the order, and its prospects.

Hon. Frank C. Dougherty, of Kenton, delivered a splendid address on speedy justice. The effort was one of much more than ordinary merit, and was well received by the association.

The reports of the secretary and the treasurer were submitted. The latter showed that the association was in a most flourishing condition.

Special committees on elections, and practice as to judgments on cognovit notes reported and the report was accepted.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was stated to deliver the annual address, but he failed to arrive.

The afternoon session was given over to the various matters of non-importance to the general public.

Several important matters were referred to the various committees to be acted on before the session closes.

It is expected that the committee on judicial administration and legal reference will have something to say on the new Australian ballot law.

The meeting is one of the most interesting in the history of the association, although the attendance is probably not so large as it was last year. The best of feeling prevails and the sessions are very brief, the time being mostly devoted to the pleasure of the beautiful place.

Quite a number of new members has been admitted and the association is growing and prospering in a very auspicious manner.

The banquet to-night will be one of the most pleasant events in the history of the body.

Among those present may be mentioned Chas Pratt, Toledo; J D Sullivan, Columbus; J T Van Fleet, Marion; S R Harris, Bucyrus; J L Leonard, Bucyrus; S S Wheeler, Lima; John W Herron, Sam F Hunt, Robert Ramsey, Cincinnati; R H Richards, John M Cook, Steubenville; Isaiah Pillars, Lima; Edward H Fitch, Jefferson; E R Eastman, Ottawa; John N Van D man, Washington C H; W E Talcott, W F Carr, Charles Candee Baldwin, M R Dickey, Cleveland; Willis H Wiggins, Chillicothe; Edward Kibler, Newark; H B Arnold, C B Julian, Columbus; F A Stivers, Ripley; J A Barber, J A Pilliod, T W Wheeler, Toledo; Linn W Hull, E B King, Sandusky; Henry H Barber, Findlay; Allen Andrews, Hamilton; Newell D Libballs, Akron; John Ferguson, New Lexington; C H McElroy, Delaware; M M Boothman, Bryan; William L McElroy, Mt. Vernon; J D Hill, Montpelier; W E Culbertson, Mt. Vernon; Geo. D Copeland, Marion; Henderson Elliott, Dayton; F C Brean, Akron; J B Burrows, C W Osborn, Painesville; H S Buckland, Fremont; E W Stuart, Akron; M C Read, Hudson; J F Burkett, Alf Graber, Findlay; A S Kerr, Mansfield; Oscar T Martin, Springfield; John A Shauck, Dayton; Frank C Doughter, Kenton; H A Merrill and W H A Reed, Toledo; Claude Miller, Fostoria; Fred T Borsin, Lester Sutton, Attica; M T Lemmon, Clyde; J M Cook, Cleveland; H E Bell, A M Winn, Zanesville; J A Runyan, Lebanon; Judge Moore, Ottawa; M K Gauntz, Troy; Geo S Long, Troy; L Trissell, Mansfield; T J Godfrey, Celina; H M Thompson, Washington, D C, and T J Duncan, Columbus.

Officers Elected.

PUT-IN-BAY, July 17.—(Special)—The following officers for the Ohio State Bar association for the ensuing year were reported by the committee on nominations this morning:

President—Gen. Sam F. Hunt, Cincinnati.

Secretary—Geo. R. Davis, Wapakoneta.

Treasurer—Lewis H. Pike, Toledo.

Vice presidents—First district, J. D. Fuller, Portsmouth; second, J. N. Oneal, Lebanon; third, J. J. Moore, Ottawa; fourth, C. C. Baldwin, Cleveland; fifth, F. F. D. Allberry, Columbus; sixth, A. R. McIntyre, Dayton; seventh, O. A. Moore, Marysville; eighth, N. M. Granger, Zanesville, M. Stewart, Ravenna, and A. B. Johnson, Kenton.

The association adjourned this afternoon. The next session will be held here next July.

Withdrawal From the National.

The only important action taken by the association at the late afternoon session yesterday, was the withdrawal of the body from the National Bar association by a vote of 35 to 31.

This action was the result of a dispute between the two bodies, relative to the cost of admission of delegates to the meetings of the National association.

Hon. Geo. Houk's paper on divorce created considerable discussion. He advocated such legislation as would make divorce proceedings quasi criminal. The paper was very generally discussed, and the matter was finally referred to a special committee, who will bring the attention of the legislature to it.

The Banquet.

The annual banquet of the association occurred last night at the Beebe, and was an elegant affair. Covers were laid for 150 people, and the menu was all that could be desired. It was 10:30 o'clock when the banqueters were seated, and a few minutes later Gen. Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, the president elect and master of ceremonies for the evening, took his seat.

Near him was seated Hon. Isaah Pillars, of Lima; Geo. W. Houck, Dayton; Judge J. J. Moore, Ottawa; Hon. Bob Neviens, Dayton; Judge Henderson Elliott, Dayton; S. S. Wheeler, Lima; Judge Frederick Moore, Cincinnati; Judge J. A. Burkett, Findlay; Judge Schauck, Dayton, and J. C. Girard, Cincinnati.

It was just midnight when Gen. Hunt rapped for order and said: "Brethren of the Ohio Bar association, while the lawyers are hard, earnest workers, they also occasionally enjoy a few of the amenities of life. These privileges always belong to the profession, and such occasions bring us closer together. We are met here to-night on this beautiful and historic island to enjoy ourselves and promote the interests of the association of which we are members. This is an occasion when we will lay aside the sterner work and realities of life and devote ourselves unreservedly to the pleasures of the occasion."

Judge Henderson Elliott, of Dayton, then responded to the toast, "The Amenities of a Lawyer's Life," in a happy manner.

The following gentlemen also responded to toasts: Judge Moore, of Ottawa, "Honesty in the Profession;" Geo. H. Houck, Dayton, "The Sphere of the Lawyer."

Hon. Isaah Pillars, Lima; Judge Schauck, Dayton; Judge Harris, Alliance, and Judge Burkett, Findlay, responded to miscellaneous toasts and it was after 2 o'clock when the master of ceremonies announced that the banquet was about to be concluded.

Gen. Hunt said in conclusion: "My brothers of the bar, this has been one of the most happy evenings of my life and I think you can each join me in expressing that sentiment. I am sure that with Saint Paul we can all say now in conclusion, 'I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.'"

A Red Hot Time.

Hon. C. C. Cook, of Cincinnati, read a paper on the Ohio pardon system, which created a great sensation. He denounced the system as evil and pernicious, and said that the sentence of the courts was controverted by political influence, and that the records of the board of pardons are simply a record of corruption, wickedness, and maladministration.

He suggested that the board be abolished and the power of paroling prisoners be vested with the common pleas courts.

When the motion for the publication of the paper in the printed proceedings came before the meeting objections were raised by several gentlemen who insinuated that the paper was a vicious attack upon Gov. Campbell's administration.

Mr. Cook said that he cared nothing about the publication of the paper, asserting, however, that he had prepared it at the request of the chairman of the executive committee, Judge Hunt.

The latter stated that he made no such request of Mr. Cook, but that the latter had asked for the privilege of reading a paper on the pardon system.

Cook stated that the question had resolved into one of veracity between Gen. Hunt and himself. While he did not wish to contradict Judge Hunt, he would state that his assertion in regard to the latter's request was true.

A heated discussion followed. Cook became angry and stated that he did not care to let the association print the paper and he certainly would not submit it to the inspection of Judge Hunt or anybody else, as suggested by a delegate.

Judge Hunt was in a delicate position as an appointee of Governor Campbell, and it would not be proper for him to sit in judgment on a paper which perhaps unintentionally reflected on any portion of his administration.

The paper was finally ordered printed and the discussion ended.

Some bad blood was undoubtedly engendered by the episode.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON
MANTELS,
CURTAINS,
GLASS,
BRIC-A-BRAC, &c.
DURING JULY.
BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,
307 SUMMIT STREET.

SOME SPICY CURRENT TOPICS

Of Local and Neighborhood Interest.

Notes and Comments on Incidents Occurring Daily—Prepared for Readers Who Are Hustled for Time.

There Are Only $4,000 in Bonds Left.

This morning, Mr. R. W. Smith, trustee, took $20,000 of the gas bonds in the hands of City Auditor Walker. Of the issue of $750,000 there are now only $4,000 undisposed of.

A Stray Girl Found.

A little girl about 2 years of age with light complexion and blue eyes without any covering on her head, was found on Summit street near Cherry this afternoon about 2:30. She was placed in charge of Matron Coates and cannot tell her name.

It Beats the Record.

Probably one of the largest bills of exceptions ever filed in the common courts is that just presented in the Consolidated-Robison case. There are 1,367 of closely written typewriter pages, which will amount to over five hundred thousands words.

Taking It Easy.

The members of the city board of equalization are having an exceedingly soft snap of it these days. They are in room 5, court house, receiving and entering complaints, and the hardest part of their work is to kill time. This morning a committee of two from the board started out to look up structures in the Fifth ward.

He Gets the Extent of the Law.

Geo. Weaver, who, as stated in yesterday's BEE, was arrested for making an indecent exposure to Mrs. Kohler, was this morning fined $200 and given one month in the workhouse. For stealing the ax with which he had threatened to hit Mrs. Kohler he was given an additional $20 and 20 days.

Judge Harmon's Oil Interests.

Judge Harmon has been putting in his leisure hours during the past few days looking after his interests in the oil fields. The judge is prominently identified with the oil operators of Northwestern Ohio, and has drilled over 50 wells since he entered the business. At present his company are at work putting down a well near Portage, which they think will be a gusher.

Ladies' Aid Society Excursion.

To-morrow the Ladies' Aid Society of the Fifth Presbyterian church will give an excursion to Put-in Bay. The proceeds will go to the church and those wishing to give a helping hand can be accommodated with tickets from the ladies. The committee in charge have made all necessary arrangements and a pleasant time may be expected.

Two Small Suits.

Two small suits were filed in the common pleas court this morning for the recovery of certain pieces of property. One was that of Emery D. Potter, jr., trustee, v Frederick Yost and Frederick McLean, for the possession of lots 50 and 51, Ashley & Bassett's addition; the other was Emery D. Potter, jr., trustee, v Edward Smith, for the recovery of lot 48, Ashley & Bassett's addition. The plaintiff claims that the defendents unlawfully keep him from securing the property.

They Gobbled It All.

Andrew Hoffman, a farmer residing near Ten Mile creek, complained at the sheriff's office this morning that his horse and a wagon load of vegetables had been stolen from his premises. Mr. Hoffman, it appears, had loaded his wagon with vegetables, berries, etc., for the market, and intended bringing them to the city to-day. When he went to the barn this morning all had disappeared, and he has yet been unable to locate the whereabouts of his produce and wagon.

A Jolly Picnic Party.

A jolly party of young gentlemen and ladies chartered the little steamer H. B. Wilson yesterday evening and enjoyed a pleasant ride to Edgewater. Here a splendid supper was served and the evening spent in dancing, the music for which was furnished by the Twilight serenaders, who were of the party. Those who participated were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bargman, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Beck. Mr. and Mrs. H. Ricker, Misses Hattie Kablo, Pet Kablo, Blanche Stoker, Lida Stoker, Ella McNelly, Cora Gunn, Bertha Gunn, Addie Worts, Ila Kinley, Jennie McWayne, Fannie Dyer, Hulda Buetner, Jennie Heading, Edna Whiteman, Ivadell Stoker, Mrs. G. McNelly, Mrs. Halford; Mrs. Augusta Whiteman and Celia Desnoyers, of Cleveland; Messrs. Rooney, Liddell, McWayne, Gunn, Wilson, Baker, Richardson, Winans, Gasser and the Twilight serenaders, Elben, Aufterheide, Bruggemeyer, Jos. Zipfel, Ed Zintel, Klueter, Henry Kofflin and John Kofflin.

$3.00 PER DOZ.
Our Fine Cabinets!
o School Children during Vacation (July August).
Do not Miss this Offer. It may never be made again.
Van Loo & Trost
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
328 SUMMIT STREET.

Closing Session of the Institute.

After the committees had made several reports at the afternoon session of the Sunday school institute at the A. M. E. church yesterday afternoon, the committee on nominations made report of the following officers selected for the ensuing year:

President, Rev. G. W. Priolean.
First vice president, Miss Lucy Gazaway.
Second vice president, Mrs. Mary Singleton.
Secretary, W. H. Lucas.
Assistant secretary, Miss Mamie Jones.
Corresponding secretary, Fred D. Hale.
Treasurer, Rev. W. M. Coleman.
Managers, Rev. W. F. Maxwell, Prof. H. F. Fox and Rev. John Dickenson.
Instructors, Rev. T. H. Jackson, Rev. O. P. Ross, Rev. G. W. Priolean, Rev. N. E. Stewert and Rev. R. S. Ransom.

Lima was selected as the next place of meeting.

The evening programe was unusually fine, and the music given by the choir and others in attendance at the institute was enjoyed and appreciated by all.

BAREFOOTED AND SHORN

But He Swore Like a Trooper—An Incident in Robert Nelson's European Trip.

Robert Nelson, of this city, has just returned from a three months trip in England and France. Last evening at the prayer meeting at the Ashland avenue Baptist church he briefly recounted some of his observances regarding religious matters during his absence. He said that on the French line of trans-Atlantic steamers Sunday was utterly disregarded, that there was no service of any kind. In France, too, he said, religious matters were treated lightly and church work was at a standstill or on the decline if anything. Matters were quite different in England. There was unusual activity in ecclesiastical circles and no end of good was being accomplished in every branch of the church. On the British steamers the Sunday sermons were equal to those in the churches at home. He told of a monk who crossed on the same steamer—the simon-pure article with bare feet and shorn pate, who while actively engaged in humbling the flesh could play cards and swear like a trooper. Mr. Nelson's remarks were very interesting.

HOLDING A CONVENTION.

Farmers and Trades Unions in Session.

An Interesting Gathering at Sherwood, O., to Nominate a County Ticket.

Sherwood, O., July 17.—Special—The convention for the nomination of county officers and representative is being held here to-day by the Patrons of Industry and trades Unions.

The attendance is not so large as anticipated and but little enthusiasm prevails.

The only matters exciting interest is the nomination for representative.

The labor unions concede the whole ticket except representative to the farmers and it is probable they will capture the place, though not without a struggle.

The farmer candidate for representative are J. B. Hootman and J. A. Sheffield, while Mr. Abell and Mr. Keppler, of the Cigarmakers' union represent the choice of the labor union. The convention met at 10 a. m. and adjourned to meet again this afternoon.

RECEIVER APPOINTED

By Judge Swan in the United States Court This Forenoon—Other Business.

Judge Swan, of the U. S. Circuit Court, dropped into Toledo this morning, and at once proceeded to the U. S. Court room, where he disposed of a few important cases.

He appointed a receiver for the Lafayette Car Works at the instance of the Pine Lake Iron Company, of Chicago. Ohio is represented in the Car Works to the extent of $60,000. Philo W. Masten, of Lafayette, was appointed receiver.

Jude Swan also confirmed the sale of certain property from Wm. St. John, deceased, to the Connecticut Life Insurance Company.

The Trow Directory Company.

The Trow Directory, Printing & Bookbinding company follow the example of the Messrs. Claflin, Thurber, Lorilard and other large mercantile establishments in presenting a portion of its securities, $750,000 of eight per cent. preferred and $250,000 of common stock, for public subscription. This company, whose predecessors have published the New York city directory continuously since the year 1786 may justly claim to be identified with the growth and progress of the city of New York. Besides the New York city directory it publishes Wilson's business directory, the Co-partnership directory, and other similar books, while it is claimed that the printing and bookbinding branch of the establishment which was established in 1826, is one of the largest and its plant one of the most perfect in the United States. In the detailed prospectus, published in this issue of the BEE, furnished by Messrs. John H. Davis & Co., S. V. White & Co. and Connor & Co., the bankers through whom the securities are offered, is found a detailed statement of the assets and affairs of the company. The actual value of the assets, as given in the prospectus, reach a total of $1,432,749.35. As the total issue of capital stock, including that to be applied for working capital, is only $1,500,000, it appears that the value of the assets bears an exceptionally close relation to the total of stock issued.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR SALE—Owing to a scarcity of elm timber in this vicinity, we have decided to move our machinery, our 50 horse power engine and 80 horse power boiler, with main building, 50x140 feet, and warehouses and sheds, we offer for sale cheap. An excellent manufacturing site and power sufficient for most any purpose; can be bought for half what it is worth. time given. The Edgerton Mfg Co, Edgerton, O. 17jy6

HOUSE FOR RENT—Small frame dwelling, No. 1019 Superior st., between Elm and Lagrange. V. W. Granger 17jy3

WANTED—Situation—Grocery or butcher clerk wants situation, smart young man, age 18 years; experience and reference. Address W. Gowdy, 1312 Ontario st. 17jy3

The Bee;

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, G. G HADLEY, F. P. CHAPIN

ESTABLISHED 1876.

The BEE absorbed—
Daily and Weekly Times, February 15, 1881.
Daily and Weekly Post, February 25, 1886.

ONLY 14years old, and the leading paper of Northwestern Ohio. It is the pioneer low priced paper, is *always* for the people and is read by the great masses. For these reasons THE BEE has always enjoyed the largest circulation, and is consequently the best advertising medium.

OFFICE 136 AND 138 ST. CLAIR ST

THE BEE is regularly placed on file and may be seen at the BEE'S New York Office, Room 206 Potter Building, opposite Postoffice, New York City.

TOLEDO, OHIO, JULY 17, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JAMES E. CAMPBELL, Butler County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. V. MARQUIS, Logan County.
For Auditor of State,
T. E. PECKINPAUGH, Wayne County.
For Attorney General,
JOHN P. BAILEY, Putnam County.
For State Treasurer,
C. F. ACKERMAN, Richland County.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
GUSTAVUS H. WALD, Hamilton County.
For Commissioner of the Public Schools,
CHARLES C. MILLER, Erie County.
For Member Board of Public Works,
JOHN Mc AMARA, Summit County.
For Food and Dairy Commissioner,
H. S. TLUMBO, Lawrence County.

Republicans are not as happy as they pretend to be. "The Democratic party will be in line when the campaign opens.

Governor Campbell is credited with the statement that he will open the campaign in Cincinnati. That's a good idea.

The Ohio campaign is on. The democrats are united for vigorous work and they will pound McKinleyism out of the state.

It is time for the common council to take a hand in the street car trouble. The public possesses rights which the companies are bound to respect.

The time is now at hand when we may expect to hear of the regulation "prominent democrat" being unable to support the ticket. Republican papers must have something to talk about.

The Haytien revolutionists appear to be preparing to make good their threats that they will drive Hippolyte off the island. If half the stories told of his late atrocities are true, drowning is a mild fate to impose upon him.

The democrats of Indiana are booming Hon. R. C. Bell, of Fort Wayne, for the next Governor of Hoosierdom. A better choice could not be made. He is able and popular and would be a successful leader in a memorable contest.

It now appears as if ex-Speaker James E. Neal, of Butler county, will lead the Democratic hosts as chairman of the state executive committee. His success two years ago points him out as the proper person to take charge of the campaign.

The news from all parts of Ohio is to the effect that the action of the Cleveland convention is satisfactory to the great body of democrats, and that a united front will be presented to the enemy. This is as it should be.

There is no good reason why Lucas county should not give Governor Campbell and his associates on the state ticket a handsome majority. With strong nominees for the county offices to be filled, democrats will undoubtedly rejoice in a victory this fall.

The primary system worked well in Lucas county last Saturday. All who participated were satisfied. A sentiment prevails to nominate the county ticket in a similar manner. There is nothing to hinder. By the primary system every democrat can express his preference, and there can be no occasion for objection with the result.

Northwestern Ohio was honored by the democratic state convention in the selection of Prof. Miller, of Erie, for school commissioner, and John P. Bailey, of Ottawa, for attorney-general. The nominee for treasurer, Mr. Ackerman, resides in Mansfield, and may also be classed as being from this section. The Gibralter of democracy will show its appreciation of the compliment in November.

The North Adams (Mass.) Express utters a wail of distress in behalf of the strawberry growers of Berkshire county in particular and of western Massachusetts generally. It seems the strawberries grown in this section of the state have been driven from the market by cheaper strawberries sent into the state from New Jersey. What a pity the McKinley system cannot be applied between state and state. Then the foreign fruit of New Jersey could be shut out, and the Massachusetts lovers of the most delicious of summer berries would have to buy the home-market product at any price the grower might set, or go without it. This is the way the McKinley system works, every time. It sets an artificial value on every article the tariff touches, and the buyer pays it. Beautiful system! Men ought to vote to perpetuate it.

Our exports of breadstuffs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are now officially reported on. In the year just ended we shipped 54,201,282 bushels of wheat, valued at $50,493,537. In the preceding year the shipment was almost as great, being 54,110,942 bushels, but the value was materially less, $40,031,173. Wheat flour shipments last year were 11,007,638 barrels, valued at $53,116,384. This is a decrease from the preceding year, when the shipments were 11,881,163 barrels, valued at $55,369,598. The most maked falling off in exports was in corn. In the fiscal year 1890 the shipments of corn were 100,965,494 bushels, valued at $42,205,024. The last year there were sent abroad only 29,894,380 bushels of corn, valued at $17,124,370. The average value of corn in the last year was 15.46 cents per bushels higher than in the preceding year, but the decrease in shipments was 71,011,114 bushels. In oats there was also a decrease in amount shipped and value received in the last year. The breadstuff exports of all kinds foots up a total value of $123,156,478 for 1891, against $150,690,033 in 1890, a falling off of $27,533,555.

THE STREET CAR SITUATION.

The strike is still on. The men having taken a stand for fair treatment are not disposed to be threatened or cajoled into yielding one point of principle. The proposition of the Consolidated to pay the men in the aggregate two-fifths of the car receipts as remuneration was a very silly make-shift which was promptly rejected. That jug would be all handle and the company would have the handle.

The Mayor was caught by the chaff and advised the men to accept. Their action shows that they understand the situation much better than he does.

The men demand two dollars a day for twelve hours work. That demand is not at all unreasonable. The car franchises are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, aside from the property rights, and neither company ever paid a dollar for the privilege of operating the lines.

Conceding the business rights of the companies, the Bee repeats that if this street railway business will not warrant the employment of men at proper hours and at reasonable wages, the companies should surrender their charters and quit. There is not a particle of danger that the track would long be idle. Capital would step to the front in short order and manage the lines to its own profit and assure the best service of the public.

The sympathy of the citizens is with the strikers. Public opinion is seldom wrong. It is decidedly right in this instance.

The right of the public to enjoy the privilege of riding upon street cars is expressly provided in the charters which are granted the companies, and at this point the public right rises to supreme importance. The companies should be compelled by the common council to operate the lines or vacate. They can operate by treating their men fairly. The public demands fair play, the men asks nothing more.

United States Treasurer Nebeker is not going to resign. He says so, himself. Well, it took a commission three months to go through the red tape processes of transferring what little cash we have left from Nebeker's predecessor to him. Now if he holds on we won't have a like bill to pay over again till 1893. In our present impoverished condition that's a good thing, anyhow.

Lottery or anti-lottery is the fight way down in Louisana. Here in the Buckeye state it is monopoly or anti-monopoly, and it is going to be a hot one.

If Lieut. Peary's expedition is caught in icebergs, we ought to sympathize with him. The fact of the matter is, we envy him.

There are strong indications that the nexth ouse of representatives will have a Crispy speaker.

A Democratic Right.

The Herald concedes to every democrat the rignt to favor whom he pleases for nomination as candidates, and claims the same right for itself. It has no quarrel because of the difference of opinion. While it claims the right to the greatest liberty in expressing preference for nomination, these preferences cease with the voice of a nominating convention, and the voice of the convention becomes the voice of the Herald.—Delaware Herald.

Major McKinley Not Always Right.

Major McKinley is quoted as saying that "the democratic party leaders care more for their own opinions than they do for the prosperity of the country." Perhaps it is only viewing things from different standpoints. The democrats wish the prosperity of the laborers of the country while McKinley plays it into the hands of the tariff barons. All are for prosperity, but there is a difference of opinion as to where it should go.—Pomeroy Democrat.

Jim Neal to be Feared.

Hon. James E. Neal, who was the manager of the campaign of 1889, is booked for chairman of the state executive committee. All the candidates want him, and they will attend the meeting of the state central executive committee next Wednesday in this city. It is time for all republicans to get at work. Neal is to be feared as well as Campbell in this deal.—Ohio State Journal.

Wants Documentary Evidence.

It is certainly the wish of everybody that the very unjust restrictions which France and Germany have placed upon the importation of American pork should be removed; but the republicans have so often stated that they were about to be removed that it will require the official action of the two governments to convince people that they are to be removed.—Marietta Times.

Ben and Wanny.

What the wild waves of the Atlantic are saying these days to Mr. Harrison isn't probably half as interesting as what Mr. Harrison said to Mr. Wanamaker about his connection with the wrecked Keystone bank.—Marietta Times.

Including Toledo.

Uncle Jere's weather is making a delightful summer resort of every town in Ohio.—Springfield Republic-Times.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

The democrats of Ohio, in convention at Cleveland yesterday, in nominating James E. Campbell for governor, did what their duty required, what the interests of the party in the state demanded, and what the democracy of the country at large, which is watching the campaign in Ohio with much interest, expected. Gov. Campbell has made a most excellent record as governor. He has been fearless and faithful, and because of these qualities was opposed by the machine politicians of Hamilton county, though he is strong with the masses there as he is elsewhere in the state. The overwhelming majority by which he was nominated, with men of the strength of Lawrence T. Neal and Virgil P. Kline in the field against him, showed how strongly the party in Ohio appreciates his services. With the magnificent indorsement his administration has received, there is no room to apprehend that there will be any serious democratic defections when it comes to vote at the polls. The opponents of Gov. Campbell in Hamilton county and at other points where opposition was manifested prior to the convention, have no influence except when it is exerted in party lines; and the governor having been nominated, he and his associates on the ticket are entitled to and will receive hearty and solid democratic support at the polls, individual malcontents cutting no figure.

The platform is, on the whole, a very strong declaration of democratic principles. The plank on the silver question is open to criticism—not that it does not probably represent the sentiments of a majority of the democrats of Ohio, but because there does not seem any necessity at this time for bringing the silver issue into special prominence. Every one knows that there is not unanimity of democratic opinion on this subject, and the republicans also are far from being of one mind. The preponderating sentiment in the democratic party is undoubtedly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, while in the republican party it is adverse to such coinage; but the division between the two parties is not as sharply defined as it is on the tariff question, nor will it be, at least until the national conventions of both parties make their political deliverances next year. It was this view, no doubt, which led to much of the strong, though unsuccessful, opposition to the silver plank, for it is not probable that, on the merits of the silver question itself opinion was as nearly equally divided as the vote indicated.

The silver question will, however, not have much prominence in the campaign. The fight will mainly be on the great overshadowing issue of the day—the tariff—and on state issues. The republicans have as a candidate for governor their most conspicuous champion of a high protective tariff. In Gov. Campbell the democrats have a clear, resolute and able champion of revenue reform. The contest in Ohio will be a battle royal over the McKinley bill, and the object lessons which that measure is daily giving to the people are of such a character as to warrant the hope that—notwithstanding the well-known republicanism of Ohio when the lines are closely drawn and the vote is out, notwithstanding the hold which protection sophistries have had in that state in the past—the result will be the defeat and discomfiture of McKinleyism with all that the name implies.—Detroit Free Press.

MENDONCA NOT A THIEF.

The Brazilian Minister Quiets a Scandal.

He Has Not Squandered the Money in His Care.

Rumors Started in Rio, Traced Across the Ocean to London, and Back to New York Again.

NEW YORK, July 17.—It is rumored in Brazilian circles in London and upon the European continent that a scandal of considerable proportions has arisen at Rio affecting Salvador de Mendonca, the Brazilian minister to the United States.

As the story goes, he was intrusted with £350,000 to £400,000 by Visconde Ouro Preto, the last prime minister under Dom Pedro.

This was shortly before the revolution, and Dr. Mendonca was at that time Brazilian consul general at New York, a position which he had filled for many years. He was also a representative of Brazil in Pan-American congress.

The money, which amounted to about $2,000,000, was intended for the purchase of silver bars to be used in coinage, there being a great need of silver in Brazil at the time. It is now claimed that all of the silver has not arrived, and that Minister Mendonca's accounts in the matter have not been satisfactory to the Brazilian government.

At the time of the revolution the money in the hands of Mr. Mendonca was carried over as an asset by Senhor Ruy Barbosa, the first minister of finance under the republic, and it appears as such in the official treasury statements.

It is said in London that the Brazilian legation has been called upon by the home government to forward all accounts in the matter. The money was orignally sent through them to New York, all the foreign purchases of the Brazilian government being made through the legation in London. The accounts from London, it is said, show nothing further than the original transfer of the money to Mr. Mendonca.

Salvador de Mendonca is now the minister to the United States from Brazil. It was he who negotiated the reciprocity treaty on behalf of that country with Mr. Blaine. He is at present stopping at Keene Valley, N. Y. Dr. Mendonca, being asked by a reporter in regard to his administration of the fund for the purchase of silver bars, said:

"It is quite true that all the silver has not arrived in Brazil, because it has not yet been all purchased. Nearly three-quarters of a million dollars of the sum placed in my hands for the purchase of the silver still remains unexpended. It is deposited and drawing interest in New York for the account of the government of Brazil.

"The shipments of silver to Brazil have been made from time to time as the metal was required for coinage, and it was never intended that it should all be sent at one time. The money was originally placed in my hands by the last minister of finance under the empire. It amounted to about $2,000,000, and was to be used for the purchase of silver in New York to supply the Brazilian mint.

"I was consul-general at New York at the time and a special representative of Brazil in the Pan-American conference. The silver fund was, however, a separate matter, not connected with the duties of either office. I deposited the money in the bank of British North America in a separate account, subject to my draft as the representative of Brazil. It was to draw interest.

Shortly afterwards the revolution occurred and for a time the money was locked up pending the settlement of affairs at home. The new government was fully informed of what I had done in the matter, and in the treasury accounts the money in my hands was carried over as an asset.

"The purchases of silver bars," continued Dr. Mendonca, "have been made at intervals since then, and have been regularly published in the New York papers in the financial columns. These purchases were made through Charles R. Flint & Co., of New York, who are familiar with all the facts in the case. Great care was taken to insure the safety of the various shipments of silver, especially as the vessels which carried them were to call at several northern ports before reaching Rio de Janeiro. The metal all arrived safely, however. The last instalment left New York about two weeks ago."

Silver Bars Not Up to Standard.

Minister Mendonca was asked if there was any disagreement between himself and the Brazilian government in regard to his expenditure of the money. He said: "There was a slight discrepancy between the fineness of some of the bars, but the total amount involved is less than $100. Some of the bars have not come up to the required standard of fineness. The smelting companies from whom the silver was purchased are, however, responsible for this.

"They will, doubtless, make the loss good, for they guaranteed the fineness of the silver, and the fact that some of it fell below the standard was accidental and a common occurrence in such matters. I have asked the government for specific accounts in this matter, so that the smelting companies may be made to pay up, but thus far they have not arrived. I anticipate no difficulty in adjusting the matter. The amount in dispute is an insignificant one."

Minister Mendonca said that otherwise there had been no difficulty in supplying the Brazilian government with all the silver it required for coinage, and that his administration of the money had never been questioned. The government, he said, were fully aware of the present condition of the unexpended balance of three quarters of a million dollars, and had full and complete accounts as to the disposition of every penny of the money. He was not aware, he said, that there had been any criticism of his action on the part of any of the government officials.

As the silver had been purchased at varying prices, in accordance with the condition of the market, it was necessary, said Minister Mendonca, that accurate account should be kept of the matter, and the papers sent with each shipment had fully disclosed the facts of each purchase. The money, he said, had originally come through London, as was the case with all foreign purchases by the Brazilian government. The subsequent transactions were, however, he said, direct between himself and the government at Rio.

The Democratic Platform.

The democratic platform offers a revision and reform of the system of taxation and a reduction of the pecuniary burden of the people. It promises a more liberal financial policy—one which shall be the result of a study of the wants of the people generally rather than of the demands of a clique of financiers. It gives assurance of a sound government, administered on the principles which took deep root when Jefferson started the democratic party on its glorious career, and which must endure with the union.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Right You Are.

It is the democratic habit to do their fighting, however bitter, before the convention and to consider the convention as settling the thing. It remains to be seen how far the bitter disaffection manifested to Campbell in his own party will materialize at the polls. It will not do for republicans to count upon such disaffection. They can win with the democracy united. They want to fight their battle with that in view.—Zanesville Times-Recorder.

Lucas Will Be With You.

The democracy of Ohio appears to be wide awake and ready for the fray. It has never been in better fighting trim than it is now. The republicans of Ohio have 25,000 majority; anything less than this is that much of a democratic victory. Montgomery county will dispose of her proportion of the 25,000.—Dayton Times.

The Leaven Is Working.

The Ohio Farmer comes out squarely in favor of free trade, claiming that it is the only tenable ground upon which the farmers can make a successful stand for satisfactory results.—Mt. Vernon Banner.

JOHN P. BAILEY,

Democratic Candidate for Attorney General.

The democratic candidate for attorney general, John P. Bailey, of Ottowa, Putnam county, was born under the sunny skies of Virginia, Rockingham county, September 12, 1853, and consequently is 38 years of age. While born a Virginian, his recollections or connections with that state have no existence, for shortly after his birth his parents removed to Ohio and settled on a farm near Beaver Dam, in Allen county. John caught fish with a piece of string and a pin and did many

JOHN P. BAILEY.

other things that country lads do until he was old enough to enter into the sterner duties of a farmer's life. As he followed the plow his mind oftimes wandered from his work to the busy, bustling world outside and he longed for an education and an opportunity to expand beyond the narrow confines of his father's farm.

Finally his air castles took a more substantial turn and by dint of hard work he secured a fair education in the country schools. As he advanced he taught school himself during the winter months, and thus earned the money to obtain advanced educational facilities. During his pedagogic career he taught at Lebanon and Ada, was superintendent of the public schools of Beaver Dam, Bluffton, Leipsic and West Leipsic.

His spare hours were spent in reading law, and in January, 1881, he was admitted to the bar, and whereupon he hung his modest shingle out in Ottawa, where he has since resided.

Mr. Bailey for 10 years past has been one of the foremost democratic workers in his district. He is a logical, eloquent and entertaining speaker, a zealous worker for the interests of his party, and one of the most brilliant lawyers in the Third circuit. During the past six years he has been prosecuting attorney of Putnam county.

Mr. Bailey's nomination cannot fail to add much strength to the democratic state ticket in northwestern Ohio.

NINA VAN ZANDT'S STORY.

Is She the Most Monumental Liar on Earth?

A Strange Yarn Related About Spies and How and Why She Married Him by Proxy.

Chicago, July 17.—Nina Van Zandt, who gained notoriety by marrying the anarchist August Spies by proxy, was married last night to Stephano Malata. The young couple will go to Italy on their wedding tour.

Yesterday Malata called on Vice-President Bryan, of the world's fair board, accompanied by Nina, and said:

"I am a journalist. I am going to Italy and wish to be appointed a commissioner for the Columbian exposition. I could do a great deal for the good of the fair."

"But," explained Mr. Bryan, "we do not issue commissions. We did once upon a time, but that is all stopped."

The young man tried to convince the vice-president that he was losing a fine opportunity for advancing the interests of the fair in Italy, and the young woman pleaded with a silver tongue and eloquent eyes. This was too much. Duty and courtesy had a two-round "go" in the official breast, and at last Mr. Bryan said:

"I can't give you a commission, but I'll tell you what I'll do."

"What?" the young Italian asked eagerly.

"I'll give you a public letter," Mr. Bryan said benevolently, "stating that I cannot issue you a commission."

"Thank you," the young man answered somewhat doubiously. "I'll call for it later."

Stefano Malata did not call; yesterday the young woman came in his stead.

"May I ask why you are so interested in this young man?" Mr. Bryan asked with half-fatherly kindliness.

"We are betrothed," she answered "We are going to Italy for a wedding trip."

Mr. Bryan had not been emphatically impressed in favor of the young man, and asked with graceful circumlocution why she was throwing herself away on him. For the keen-sighted vice president thought he had discovered under the youthful beauty a fine intelligence and a womanly heart.

She threw out her hands with a gesture that was half recklessness and half apathy.

"If you knew my story!" she exclaimed. "You do not know me?"

"No, I do not know you."

"I am Nina Van Zandt."

And she told him how Spies had won her—a story until then untold. She had been two years at Vassar college; she was home on a vacation. And then she went back to this history. August Spies father was a forester; he made love to an old baron's daughter and won her, but not her father's consent. There was never a marriage and Spies was born with no right to any name. Afterward the elder Spies married in his own class; the young man came to America; went through the red night of the Haymarket to the hangman's hands. Nina Van Zandt's family had known his mother in Germany and was easily enlisted in the shrewd plan to save the anarchist's neck.

"His lawyers came to my mother," Miss Van Zandt continued, "and told her that if an element of romance could be thrown about August Spies it might save his life—if I should become betrothed to him, they said. For a long, long time I would not consent, and then I consented.

"For seventeen months I suffered torture, torture every day and hour—torture and shame. And now what shall I do? Go away to some other country—anywhere?"

"Do you believe in anarchy?" asked Mr. Bryan.

"No, I never did. I was simply a martyr in this case. No, I was not even a martyr. I was a puppet. I was 'Exhibit A' in the case."

"What do you think of Spies?" asked Mr. Bryan.

"I saw him so little. He was not insane. He was a man of chaotic education, earnest I believe, and full of brilliancy—who had gone the wrong way."

The story moved Mr. Bryan to write an open letter commending Mr. Malatta to Italians in the name of the exposition. Captain Black and Mr. Solomon, attorneys for the anarchists, indignantly and emphatically denied to a reporter the story told by Miss Van Zandt. Mrs. Van Zandt, Nina's mother, refused to talk more than to say that the story is true.

Tiff at a Republican.

If Bank Examiner Drew had not been a borrower from the Keystone bank, it is probable that he would not have "overlooked" that item of half a million of liabilities in his report to the comptroller of the currency, whereby the closing of the bank was delayed.—Youngstown Telegram (rep.)

Just So—Let's Have More of It.

Reciprocity has already more than doubled the value of American exports to Brazil and the increase will be still more notable with the continued operation of the new arrangement.—Findlay Republican.

The Type-Setting Machine.

The type-setting machine is winning its way. It will probably go into the government printing office at Washington. It is estimated that its use will save the government $1,000,000 annually.—Youngstown Telegram.

Diaz Ill.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 17.—President Diaz is very ill. He suffers from insomnia.

DOINGS ON THE LAKES.

Major Overman on the Various Harbors.

Extracts from Interesting Reports on File.

What Has Been Done for Toledo—Progress Made on the St. Mary's Improvement—General Mention.

Washington, July 17.—The reports of the United States engineers on the various river and harbor improvements in progress were uncorked at the war department to-day. It was decided not to permit the estimates and recommendations for the ensuing year to be made public, for reasons which the authorities say are good and sufficient. The reports are exceedingly elaborate and contain little of interest except the matter upon which an embargo is laid.

Major L. C. Overman submits an elaborate report for the harbors within his district. After reciting the manner in which the $75,000 appropriated by the last congress for Cleveland is being expended, he says that the original estimate of the cost of the harbor of refuge was $1,800,000. The amount expended up to date is $1,050,000. The engineer thinks the cost of the completed project will not exceed the estimate. The work is now in a satisfactory condition except that Major Overman urges the completion of the parapet which was partly built under a former appropriation. This is to prevent the pouring over into the harbor of a large volume of water during heavy gales which raises the level of the water within the harbor to such an extent as to produce a strong current out of it at the entrance.

The engineer recommends liberal appropriations for Fairport, which is "the third on the list of Lake Erie harbors in the amount of ore received and coalshipped." He says that all projects for this harbor should contemplate not less than eighteen feet of water from the lake to the inner end of the railroad docks on Grand river. Prompt and ample appropriations are urged. Similar recommendations are made for Ashtabula, which Major Overman says, "has grown immensely in commercial importance" during the last six years. In ore received and coal shipped it is the first of Lake Erie harbors. The last Congress appropriated $40,000 for this harbor, but the engineer says much more is needed to meet the necessities of its fast increasing commerce.

At Toledo the amount expended up to the present time upon the "old channel" is $529,000. Appropriations will have to be made for some years to complete this channel with a continued annual expenditure of about $20,000 to maintain the depth at present required or until the straight channel is available. Congress, by four appropriations, has sanctioned the project for a straight channel from the mouth to the Maumee river to deep water in Lake Erie, and this work is now in progress. The dredging is being done under contract by L. P. & J. A. Smith, of Cleveland, and James Rooney, of Toledo. The increase of tonnage at this harbor during the eleven months ending May 31, 1891, over the preceding year was 398,000 tons, or 35 per cent.

Sandusky was remembered by the last congress to the extent of $45,000. This amount is being expended in straightening and deepening the channel which is now reported to be "fairly good" with least depth of 15 feet. For Huron harbor the appropriation was $16,000. The work consists of dredging, general repairs to piers, and extension of west pier. The engineer states that Huron is "one of the best natural harbors on Lake Erie." At Vermillion $2,000 is being expended for the repair and preservation of the piers. An appropriation of $12,000 for the repair and extension of piers and dredging is being so expended at Vermillion. The engineer says that provision should be made to give 17 feet of water at this harbor.

In his report on the progress of work upon the St. Mary river improvement, General Poe says that $172,078 has been expended during the fiscal just ended, leaving an available balance of $2,178,335 for operation this year, of which amount $1,318,154 is covered by uncompleted contracts. Contracts are now in force with Hughes Bros. & Bangs for masonry construction, with Collins & Farwell for excavating lock pit, Chas. Hebard & Sons for lumber and shingles, George Kemp for coal, James Strachan for machine work, John H. Kelinester & Co. for timber and plank, R. G. Furguson & Co. for sheet zinc and galvanized iron. He gives an interesting description of the discovery of the leak in the dam March and the strenuous efforts which were made to stop it. The leak started on the 18th of March. It required the steady efforts of hundreds of steady men and several thousand sacks of clay, besides two pile drivers and a great quantity of timber and plank to repair the damage. He thinks it inadvisable to contract for much of the remaining material necessary to complete the 800-foot lock until more progress has been made upon the masonry construction. During the year the tonnage passing through the locks amounted to 7,431,432, carrying 8,338,981 tons of freight and 26,226 passengers. There were 4,614 lockages.

AGAINST CONVICT LABOR.

Bloodshed May Occur in the Tennessee Mines.

A Number of Prisoners Marched Out of the District and Offered Their Freedom by Strikers.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 17.—East Tennessee is to the front with a sensation of no small magnitude. Some time since the Tennessee Coal Mining company, of this city, contracted with Wm. Morrow, Penitentiary lessee, to furnish as many convicts as should be needed to work in the mines of the company at Briceville, in Anderson county.

This the company claimed it was forced to do after having used every reasonable means to retain and employ free labor for its work.

Some ten days since forty convicts, all white and mostly carpenters, in charge of Superintendent Goodwin and assistants were taken through the city of Briceville. They were armed. A march was taken up by the miners, and soon the crowd had the convict camp surrounded. Quitely told their object to the people and the visit was made known to the guards.

The latter were told that no convict labor would be permitted in that section of east Tennessee, and the convicts were informed at the same time that if they wished they could have their freedom.

The miners and their friends took charge of the convicts and a march was commenced to Coal creek, five mies distant.

Two of the men who wore the stripes, one of them for fifteen years, the other for two years, took advantage of the opportunity and walked away.

The other thirty-eight convicts could have secured their freedom as easily, but did not accept the offer tendered them.

The guards accompanied the convicts and the armed crowd to Coal creek, where the prisoners were placed in a Tennessee and Ohio railroad car.

The car reached the city early yesterday morning.

In the afternoon State Superintendent of Prisons Wade arrived in the city and wired Governor Buchanan the situation of affairs. A response at once came back announcing that the state militia had been ordered to go to the convict camp at once.

Two hundred convicts, accompanied by the state troops, will leave for the mines. It is the purpose of the authorities to have the convicts worked if blood has to be shed. Excitement is high throughout this section of the south.

AS TO THE TICKET.

Let us all take hold and aid in electing the ticket.—Delaware Herald.

The Butler Pony is again on the track. He distanced Forsker two years ago, he will do the same for his proxy this year. Hurrah for Campbell.—St. Clairsville Gazette.

Now let every democrat who is a democrat from principle, get in line without further ado. Nor is there any difficulty about doing this with any democrat of principle.—Sandusky Journal.

The democratic convention has done its work and named the winning ticket. Now let every democrat shed his coat and go to work with but one end in view—the stamping out of McKinleyism.—Holmes County Farmer.

Taken all together the work of the convention was well done. The candidates and the platform appeal strongly to the sober sense of the farmers and wage workers and with the proper united effort will be indorsed by the people in November.—Auglaize County Democrat.

The voice of Ohio's invincible democracy having been uttered by its delegates in convention assembled, every democrat will do his duty accordingly—and that duty is to support the nominee with a will from now until the victory is gained next November.—Sandusky Journal.

The ticket nominated at Cleveland deserves the hearty support of every democrat. Major McKinley well said that the democrats would fight before convention, but when election day was at hand all would be in line. This will be the case this year.—Canton News-Democrat.

It is the duty of all democrats now to take the deepest interest in the coming campaign so that oppressive taxation, class privileges and monopoly may receive, by the down-fall of McKinley, a crushing defeat in November. The farmers are with us and a united democracy can win.—Youngstown Vindicator.

Now is the time for every democrat who opposed the nomination of Gov. Campbell because of real or fancied personal grievance to fall in line and fight for the defeat of McKinleyism in order to gain a vantage ground for the great national battle of 1892. Let no man sulk in his tent but let every man put on the whole armor of democracy and march bravely on to victory.—Bucyrus Forum.

The campaign will be a spirited one, for the democrats propose to make an agressive fight, and they have a leader whom they can rely upon. Campbell's abilities as a campaigner are well known, and he is as skillful in debate as he is shrewd in planning a campaign. Who can forget the battle of 1889, so gloriously won? And who, remembering that, can doubt that James E. Campbell will be his own successor as the governor of Ohio?—Findlay Courier.

The state convention arbitrated the disputes in the democratic party in Ohio. It rubs out the lines which separate the sections. It sets up the standard around which all democrats rally. The question of Governor Campbell's availability is no longer one for discussion in democratic circles. The convention has renominated the governor and associated him with a ticket individually and collectively sound and commendable. It has set the pace for all democratic instrumentalities.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The campaign opens under peculiarly promising circumstances. The convention evinced a feeling of earnest determination and confidence rarely shown. Gov. Campbell was renominated with an ovation that but feebly expressed, loud and long continued as it was, his great popularity, especially among the rural delegations. Associated with him are men of influence and standing, and a life and vigor will be thrown into the campaign, which, regardless of the result, will be lasting. It is a united party that presents a determined, fearless front to the issue of the robbery tariff this fall, firm in the conviction of right, determined on its principles of honest reform to win.—Norwalk Experiment-News.

The whole ticket is an excellent one and fills the bill in the Jeffersonian qualification. Now the democrats should cast aside all feelings of factional strife and enter heartily into the fight to elect the ticket yesterday chosen. Ohio can be made a democratic state. The people will sustain our principles, and to make victory sure it is only needed for the democrats to discard all dissensions and rally to the support of the nominees yesterday selected. The whole nation looks to the Ohio democracy to bury its differences in the waters of oblivion and march forward in a solid phalanx to triumphant victory next November. And we believe that triumph will come and Ohio be the pivotal state in the presidential fight next year.—Columbus Post.

With the issues thus defined, no man professing to be a democrat, unless he be a contemptible spoilsman, can hesitate a second as to what side shall receive his support. No man worthy of the name of democrat will hesitate. On the contrary, every one will rejoice in the opportunity to fight a battle on these lines. Forgetting past animosities and ignoring personal differences, all will eagerly rally round the gallant standard bearer of the party, and with a unity of purpose and an intrepid determination to conquer, the democrats of Ohio will win even a more glorious victory than that achieved two years ago, when Foraker and his cohorts were overthrown by Campbell and the democratic legions.—Dayton Times.

In a magnificent convention, by a three-fourths vote, amid huzzas that were as hearty as deafening, Gov. James E. Campbell was renominated. Nobody could mistake the enthusiastic and steadfast support accorded him. He won in the rural counties where the democratic old guard has always been faithful. It would be folly to discount the weight of such loyalty. There are elements about Gov. Campbell, his genial personality, his positive ways even to the verge of stubbornness, his absolute frankness in statement to the very edge of impoliteness, his prestige as a never defeated candidate—all these and more which might be catalogued make him a brilliant candidate. * *

Without reservation, cordially and enthusiastically, the Massillonian indorses the ticket and the platform, and will labor for the nominees. What more could a genuine democrat do—what less should be demanded from him.—Massillon Massillonian.

The Energy of Children.

There is sometimes an element of fierceness in the energy of children. They are not only lively and active and noisy, but they are aggressively so. They are not satisfied without constant attention and sympathy. Their elders must look at that, know this, and prais the other; and their placidity being continually stirred, the elders get weary of schooling their souls to patience.

This aggressive energy is a terrible strain on rasped nerves and tired body. It is in such moments of stress of spirit that the mother makes the hasty impatient speech, and then, with self-reproach, does for the child tenfold more than she ought, to punish herself for the brief sin.

It is true, however some may exclaim against it, that all mothers do not merge their whole being into motherhood. Some times the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak, and sometimes the spirit itself rebels.

A woman who was the mother of 12 children brought up her sons and daughters to honor and love her. She was a model wife, friend, and neighbor. Years after her boys and girls had grown up and were scattered, she often said, "I did used to get dreadfully tired of my children!" She was a faithful mother in spite of the feeling, perhaps better because of her perception of it, but she was a woman first, and it was hard to forget that.

"Job's comforters" come around, saying: "Think how badly you would feel if you lost them! Think how you will regret the trouble when they are grown up solemn men and women!" All that is true enough, though, like some other truths, no present relief. But when the infliction is worst, it might afford a little help to consider what a wonderful mercy it is that children do have such an abundant stock of aggressive energy to start with! What a help it is in the chances and changes of this troublesome life! It is energetic, enthusiastic men who keep a bold front and a steadfast soul in the world's battle-fields. It is energetic, brave-spirited woman who preserves a happy youthful heart, and meets trials and tribulation with a smiling defiance. Yes, the children will need through life all the energy they can command. Let us try to be thankful they have such a good suply to begin on.—Harper's Bazar.

John Brown & Co., a British iron manufacturing firm, a few days since made an annual statement in which it was shown that during the last year they made a profit of 10 per cent. on their capital. In addition to this they carry forward $320,000 to their reserve fund. From this it seems that there are sometimes big profits in the iron and steel business across the water.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

Its Adoption Celebrated in London.

The President of the United States Toasted and Minister Lincoln Responds.

London, July 17.—The Society of Authors celebrated the adoption of the American copyright act this evening with a dinner at the Hotel Metropolitan.

Lord Monkswell was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, the United States minister; Prof. Huxley, Mr. Bryce, M. P., Wm. Black, Bret Harte, Walter Patter, Lewis Morris, C. D. Warner, Louise Moulton, Brander Matthews, Thomas Hardy, Walter Besant, Sir F. Pollock, Edmond Goss, Rider Haggard, Max O'Rell, Canon Doyle, E. W. Westall, Theodore Watts, Mrs. Oscar Beringer, Oscar Wilde, Justin McCarthy and son, Mrs. Monacaird, W. G. Wills Oscar Browning and Augustine Birrell.

Lord Monkswell, in toasting President Harrison and the success of the copyright act, commented on the friendly feeling shown by President Harrison in extending at once without demur the act to England

He thought that clauses existed in the act to which exception might be taken.

Yet, substantially, the United States had gone as far as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances, in meeting the wishes of England. He hoped no vestige of irritation or annoyance would remain either on the part of England or on the part of America to cloud the perfect understanding that ought to subsist between the two peoples so closely allied by blood and so worthy of another's friendship (cheers).

Mr. Lincoln replied: "It is a great honor to me to have an opportunity of meeting at once of so many who are devoting their energies and talent to the instruction and literary entertainment of the great English-speaking race.

It is an especial pleasure to do so under the circumstances which make this dinner of the Society of Authors so peculiarly notable to you in signalizing the end of the impatience which has existed so many years on both sides of the water over the delay in establishing proper relations between the copyright laws of England and those of the United States.

It is not strange that this impatience existed; for, while our governments differ in form, the duties, rights and privileges of the people of both nations are nearly identical.

With their common language and for the most part common origin, their equally advanced civilization, their aspirations and modes of thought make them almost one race in the history of the world. (Cheers).

"Under these conditions it long seemed to many—among them myself—almost arbitrary and unreasonable to keep in force a rule of law which denied in each country to the authors of the other, and to them alone of all the people carrying on the numberless active professions and trades of our present civilization, the property rights which each accorded to its own citizens or resident authors.

In saying this of England, as well as of the United States, I speak in view of the fact that it has only just now become certain that a non-resident alien friend may have the benefit of the English copyright law, and that the first official and conclusive declaration to that effect has been called forth by our American act.

Between our countries to a far greater degree than between those using different languages has the question of reciprocal copyright been a practical one. Consequently opposing interests have been more numerous than powerful in the nature of things. The adhesion reached not very long ago by various countries under the provisions of the Berne convention was far more easily attained than the great arrangement just brought about between England and the United States.

"I am one of those who long thought it ought to be made. I am neither an author nor a publisher, but as a practicing lawyer it has never been difficult for me to feel the justice of myself being paid for a written argument, at least for a successful one, irrespective of any question of the nationality of the client.

"What I thought just for myself I could hardly think unjust for any man of any nation or any geographical remoteness from whose mental labor I derived profit or pleasure. Then, too, in feeling this I but followed the lead of almost every living author of high repute in my own country in wishing them, and especially their younger brethren, struggling for their proper places, to be relieved from the involuntary competition of uncompensated foreign authors.

"So take away the huge obstacle in the path of our literary progress. This is not the time for threshing over what is now only old straw, but for an exchange of felicitations over harvest which we believe both of our countries will share. (Cheers.)

It is beside the real question to speculate in what proportions a division may be made. It is enough that you and your American brothers will no longer see the fruit of your labor reaped by others.

"If there is no other benefit for the public at large than an easier conscience, much will be gained, but I heartily believe that this is not all that has been provided for. For these contemporaneous acts of justice to authors—the declaration of your government and the new legislation of mine—that there is not only removed a cause of international irritation but a new stimulus to study and literary effort is given and will be long felt on both sides of the Atlantic.

"I am sure you will all join me in hoping for this new phase of our community of interest, and in the anticipation that we will find renewed assurance of an extension in other directions of that good will and understanding which is so important to both countries and which it is so especially fitting should exist between them." (Cheers.)

The City of Morocco.

The streets are narrow, without names, and crooked, and the houses without numbers, like all those of Morocco towns. The population is estimated at 60,000. The city is divided into two parts, each with its walls and gates. One quarter is exclusively for Jews and the other for Mohammedans. The Jews are kept strictly within their own division at night, and none of them can walk by their gates into the Mohammedan quarter without taking off their slippers, and some of the more fanatical of the people place hot coals in their path, so as to burn their feet as they walk along. There is no regular police to keep order, yet we have never seen brawls in the streets, nor have we heard that the people do much serious damage to one another.

The climate of Morocco is considered particularly salubrious. The summer heat is tempered by the snow-capped Atlas, which raises its high summits just behind, while the abundant supply of excellent water, which passes through the city, contributes much to the health of the people. As it rained nearly every day during our sojourn in this country, we found Morocco at this time of the year particularly dirty, the rains having made the streets so muddy that they all seemed like running sewers.

However during our stay we visited the principal bazaars and shops, which we found well stocked with Manchester and and native products. Some of the people were gathering up the mud and storing it in their shops to mend their houses with. We passed through several markets full of people, and we examined every kind of work which they were pleased to show us. Here there are markets for all sorts of industry. There is the slave market, which is held every Friday; also the skin, oil, grain and other markets. Here we have a street where old shoes are mended and new ones made and exposed for sale, there a street for old clothes, and others for saddlery, ironmongery, grinding mills, gunsmiths, daggers and swords. The pottery is truly Moorish in character. Fruit, charcoal, cooscosoo have markets of their own. Bread and meat have their peculiar quarters. Carriers go about with skins supplying the thirsty with drink.—Blackwood's Magazine.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

No cream of tarter baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest U. S. Government Food Report.*

IN AID OF TEMPERANCE.

The Subject of Prohibition Discussed.

Deliberations of the National Conference—The Election of Officers.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 17.—The first business before the national temperance convention yesterday was the reading of an essay on "Constitutional Prohibition," by A. M. Powell, of New York.

The essayist and each speaker who discussed his paper were earnestly in favor of prohibition by constitutional amendments. The side issues of "local option" and "high license" were characterized as makeshifts that were advocated by politicians and the distilleries and breweries as tending to distract the temperance voice.

The Napoleonic principle of finding out where your enemy wants you to strike him and then hitting him elsewhere and in his weakest point, was applicable in this case.

Constitutional prohibition was asserted to be the attack that the enemies of temperance most dreaded, and if the leading parties were in favor of prohibition and against its enforcement and party caucuses are to control and silence legislative voices, then independent action must be taken by temperance men that will command attention.

The distinct third party suggestion ran through the whole line of discussion with but one dissenting voice.

The speakers were John Lloyd Thomas, Rev. Hugh Montgomery and Rev. D. Lawson, of Massachusetts; Rev. George H. Hicks, J. H. Bronson, and George W. Powell and Mrs. Perkins, of New York.

The same sentiment was further expressed in the discussion of the essays on the "Citizens' Protective League" by W. Jennings Demorest, of New York; Mrs. Helen M. Conger, of Indiana, and others.

Mrs. Conger gave as an axiom that prohibition can never be obtained by electing passive men to office.

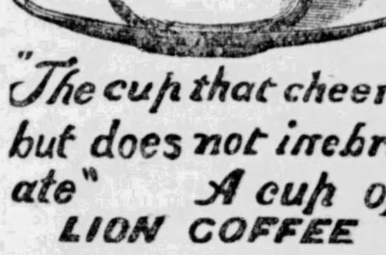
There can be no national prohibition until there is a political party behind it, the same as anti-slavery was never successful until an anti-slavery party succeeded at the polls.

This brought out Rev. G. L. Poulson, of New York, who thought that the present political parties should be followed and fought within the old party lines.

This brought out the Rev. J. B. McGraw, of New York, who believed that it was the duty of temperance men to make their utmost efforts felt by the strongest blows and that can only be done effectually by working outside the old parties.

The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Clapp, Massachusetts; vice-presidents, Dr. A. G. Lawson, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary C. Phinney, Ohio; secretaries, J. N. Stearns, New York; A. E. Winter, Connecticut; Mrs. Campbell, Massachusetts; executive committee, B. F. Dennison, Pennsylvania; S. Dickie, Michigan; J. S. Rawlings, Maryland; Mrs. Burgess, Pennsylvania; Rev. A. E. Winter, Connecticut; Miss A. M. Edwards, Ohio, and J. D. Whiteside, Vermont.

At the afternoon session two reports were presented from the committee on resolutions, one by its chairman, ex-Gov. Goodale, and the other (a minority report) by Rev. Mr. Dickey. The first was silent on the question of partisan action, and the second enjoined and recommended in effect, by the formation of town, county, state and national prohibition leagues, an independent party action in unison by all the organizations represented in this convention.



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Raspberry.	Raspberry.
Pistache.	Strawberry.
Hazelnut.	Maraschino.
Tutti Frutti.	Tutti Frutti.
Nesselrode.	Apricot.
Maraschino.	Coffee.
	Cherry.

Roman Punch and Biscuit Glaces. Charlotte de Russe, in individual forms, either in paper case or in mould.

Delivered promptly to all parts of the city shipped to surrounding towns.

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Nothing has ever succeeded like Angier's Petroleum Emulsion in the treatment of all diseases of the throat and lungs. The cough is controlled. Recuperation is rapid.

Sold by all Druggists.

SENT FREE! An interesting book, entitled "Petroleum: Its Mission." It is instructive.
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FOR SALE!

—BY—

I. H. DETWILER & CO.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

$1,050..Tecumseh st, 2 story frame.
2,900..Oakwood ave near Shaw ave, 2 story frame.
1,800..Fourth st, East Toledo, 2 story frame house, 50 ft frontage.
1,700..Erie st near Chestnut, 1½ story frame.
1,100..Franklin ave near Cherry, 5 room cottage.
3,000..Bartlett st near Collingwood, modern frame, large lot.
1,800..New house, Michigan st near Buckeye.
2,000..Cherry st, East Toledo, large frame house.
1,200..New cottage, Dorr st near Hawthorn.
1,275..Lorain near Broadway, cottage.
1,250..Six room cottage, new, Missouri st.
1,250..Bloomfield st near Union depot.
4,500..Collingwood ave near Bartlett, modern and new dwelling.
1,825..Brick cottage, Ontario st near Bush.
1,250..Washington st near Forest ave, new cottage.
16,000..Jefferson st near 17th, modern dwelling, large yard.
1,275..Frame dwelling, Wakeman st near Oak.
800..Dexter st near Lagrange, 5 room cottage.
6,500..Large modern dwelling, 21st st near Monroe.
875..Bancroft st near railroad, 5 room cottage.
5,000..21st st near Jefferson, large, modern 2 story frame.
4,000..Large modern dwelling, Huron st near Elm.
1,000..Cottage, Moore st near Chestnut.
1,250..Sherman st near Elm, cottage.
7,500..Modern 12 room dwelling, Vermont ave.
700..1½ story frame dwelling on Seaman st.
750..Charles st near Curtis, cottage.
850..Ewing st near Blume, cottage.
2,200..Wade st near Union depot, cottage.
750..Brown st, East Toledo, cottage.
800..Orchard st near Hawley, cottage.
1,800..Congress st cor Orchard, 2 story frame.
1,275..13th st near Illinois, 2 story frame.
900..Cottage, Indiana ave near Clark st.
2,500..Missouri st near Lenk, two cottages, 80 feet frontage.

VACANT PROPERTY.

$ 6 00 per ft..Bartlett st near fair grounds.
20 00 " ..Erie st near Ash.
15 00 " ..Dorr st near Detroit ave.
20 00 " ..Bartlett near Shaw ave.
40 00 " ..Collingwood near Washington.
25 00 " ..Robinwood ave near Virginia st.
18 50 " ..Maplewood ave near Virginia.
23 00 " ..Erie near Stickney ave.
30 00 " ..Cherry st, East Toledo, 40 feet.
10 00 " ..Oakwood ave near Detroit ave.
25 00 " " " " Shaw ave.
57 50 " ..11th st near Monroe.
135 00 " ..Jefferson st near 10th.
58 00 " ..14th st near Madison.
35 00 " ..Broadway cor Thayer, 44 feet.
375 00 " ..Monroe st near Huron, with frame building.
10 00 " ..Germania st near Hawley.
30 00 " ..Smith st near Union, 50 feet.
12 00 " ..Hick st near Forest ave, 30 feet.
12 50 " ..Vermont ave near Bancroft.
25 00 " ..Franklin ave near Bancroft.
15 00 " ..Indiana ave near Lenk.

We build Houses, buy, sell and exchange Property, and lend money. See us if we can save you money in these lines.

I. H. Detwiler & Co.,

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30 Ft. Frontage, $175.

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THE MINNIS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, MONROE, MICH.

Robt. McCaskey Real Estate

Office, room 1, Anderson Block, Summit st., near Madison, where I will be able to furnish the best of bargains and most favorable terms to my old customers and as many new ones as wish to get homes or make investments before buying elsewhere. Call and see me. ROBT. McCASKEY.

FOR SALE—

Double house and lot on Western ave, $2,500.
Cottage on South st, lot 40x215, $1,500.
Building lot on Hicks st, 30x140, $600.
House and lot on Ontario st, near Ash, $1,300.
House and lot on Orange st, near Erie, $1,000.
Handsome building lots on South st, $400.

DECLAN ALLEN'S SONS, Real Estate and Fire Insurance, 620½ Adams Street.

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OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

106 SUMMIT STREET.

PHONE 767.

YOU'RE NEVER READY.

Last winter, frilled with silvery fur,
I vowed that she was daintiest, neatest;
But, ah, what matters dress to her?
She's always sweetest.

Yet, no! I'd have her robed in white,
In garden hat and belted jacket;
And certainly her fingers light
Should hold a racquet.
She leaves me here to yawn and stretch
And pace the walk in turns unsteady;
Then comes, exclaiming, "Lazy wretch!
You're never ready!"

She mocks my play with lip and eye—
Oh, scorn enough she makes me suffer!
Yet well she knows the reason why
I am such a duffer.

It is not that my skill is small,
But hopeless odds her rival plays at;
For who on earth could watch a ball
With her to gaze at!

"Game—love," she cries; "go, hide your shame!"
"True words," I answer, sadly witty;
"With me it's love, with you it's game—
And more's the pity!"

—Frederick Langbridge in Cassell's Magazine.

BEESWAX.

Women are architects and builders in Zululand.

A St. Paul physician vaccinated 200 persons with mucilage by mistake.

John J. Ingalls has in his possession the clock which kept time in the United States senate from 1840 to 1890.

At Dwight L. Moody's Northfield, Mass., seminary, the science of housekeeping is taught the young ladies.

The present population of Helsings, for the capital of Finnland, is 59,647, of whom 29,787 are Finns and 29,860 are Swedes.

One gray and one white-haired seal have been caught in the Bering sea. The old one seems to be the most gullible.

A colored woman who lives on a plantation in Sumter county, Georgia, is the mother of two sets of triplets and six sets of twins.

The Russian ministry on roads of intercommunication will build a bridge across the Vistula, near Warsaw, to cost 3,500,000 rubles.

An English judge recently sentenced a woman to five minutes' imprisonment for bigamy. It is probably the shortest sentence on record.

John Moore, jr., of South Chester, Pa., who lost his eyesight about two years ago from a hurt on the forehead, suddenly regained his eyesight.

Ireland is fast coming into favor as a holiday resort. The influx of transatlantic tourists who begin Europe with Ireland, is greater than usual this year.

A 5 year old boy in New York cried one day last week for nearly three hours because his mamma would not let him be president of the United States.

In Pittsburg a young lady makes a living by manufacturing pottery. She has had an oven erected in her house and makes, finishes and decorates her own work.

A United States district court judge decides that pleasure yachts have an equal right of way in the waters of the United States with vessels engaged in business.

The statistics for 1890 for the Pasteur institute in Paris shows that 1,546 patients were treated. The record for the last five years shows only 6 per cent. of deaths.

The Commercial Union Telegraph company is now planning to mount several of its Maine linemen on bicycles. These will prove of value in tracing a break and will enable the men to make quick work.

The proportion of insane to sane persons in the United States is one in every 262; in Scotland it is one in every 574; in agricultural districts of England it is one in 820; in London the proportion is one in 400.

The number of English words which have no rhyme in the language is very large. Among them are month, silver, liquid, spirit, chimney, warmth, gulf, sylph, music, breadth, width, depth, honor, iron, echo.

H. S. Sargent, of Stockton, Cal., writes to a scientific journal that he discovered a natural gas well in Stockton 25 years ago. In spite of this fact the discovery was utilized for the first time during the present year.

The amount of coloring matter in a pound of coal is enormous. It will yield enough magenta to color 500 yards of flannel, vermillion for 2,560 yards, and aurine for 120 yards, and alizarine for 155 yards of Turkey red.

At Asheville, N. C., somebody gave poisoned beef to a valuable shepherd dog belonging to C. J. McCabe, and the animal died. The owner, who prized his pet very much, gave a public burial. Several stores were closed.

A well-dressed man, wearing a diamond pin, got caught with four tickets (worth four cents) on hand when the Brooklyn bridge was made free to pedestrians, and got very indignant and noisy because an officer at the bridge refused to redeem them.

A cubic foot of aluminum weighs 157 pounds. A cubic foot of copper weighs 558 pounds. A sheet of aluminum, 12 inches square and one inch thick, weighs 14 pounds. A bar of aluminum, one inch square and 12 inches thick, will weigh 1.17 pounds.

H. S. Sargent, of Stockton, Cal., writes to a scientific journal that he discovered a natural gas well in Stockton twenty-five years ago. In spite of this fact the discovery was utilized for the first time during the present year.

George Kennan, the magazine writer and Siberian traveler possesses a memory of extraordinary accuracy. He reads everything and has invented a system of mnemonics that enables him to retain nearly all he reads.

A firm in San Francisco recently received from a life prisoner in the San Quentin (Cal.) prison a check for $80. It was in payment for goods that he bought from the house twenty-four years ago—just prior to committing the deed for which he was imprisoned.

A new industry is gaining headway in the tropics by which bananas are dried for shipment. The fruit in drying looses one-third of its weight, and when dried readily sells at 16 cents a pound. The dried fruit can be transported over bad roads without injury, and it retains its flavor.

An English inventor has constructed a novel device to do away with the enormous pressure of water against the bows of the ocean steamers. It consists of one or more screws on each side of the bow which throws the water aside and creates a dry well in front of the vessel.

A Missori farmer filled out the census blank requiring the cause of his farm mortgage with the simple statement: "Mortgaged to buy negroes." Before the war he had placed an incumberance on his farm in order to add to his stock of negroes. He has never been able to lift it.

The most remarkable Waterloo survivor the London World believes to be Monsieur Philip George d'Epinois, who was born in 1794, and still discharges the duty of burgomaster in his native village of Epinoisles Binche. The Chevalier d'Epinois was one of the civic guards who welcomed Leopold I. to Belgium 60 years ago.

"The sacred walls of old Independence hall," says the Philadelphia Record, "are literally covered with portraits of men famous in the history of the United States, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. Among them is a portrait of John Bardsley. Not one of these pictures has ever been taken down for any cause, and when within a fortnight John Bardsley's portrait is removed from common council chamber, as it certainly will be, a precedent will be established. The picture hangs at the extreme right of the president's chair and is a speaking likeness of the defaulting city treasurer."

IN THE SPORTING WORLD

Exciting Races at Fort Wayne, Saginaw and Pittsburg.

Belle Hamlin and Justina Fail in Their Attempt.

Syracuse Club Is Busted—The Wheelmen at Detroit—Paulding and Defiance Play Ball—Other Games and Notes of Interest.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—Ten thousand people attended the third day's meet yesterday. The attempt of Belle Hamlin and Justina to beat the team record of 2:13 for a purse of $2,000 was an open failure, the best time being 2:21¼. The various events resulted:

First race—2:17 class, trotting, purse $1,200:

J B Richardson, Buffalo	1	1	1
Mockingbird, Buffalo	2	3	2
Mambrino Maid, Washingtonville, N Y.	3	2	3
Hour, Chicago	4	4	4

Time—2:18¼, 2:18, 2:18.

Second race—2:24 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Frank Dorch, Spring Hill, Tenn	2	2	5	7	1	1	1
Min Young, Pittsburg	6	4	1	1	3	2	2
Ravelli, Cleveland	1	1	7	8	7	3	3
Plunger, Pittsburg	3	7	2	3	2	dr	
Hermitage, Chicago	7	3	3	2	5	dr	
Shawhan, Cleveland	4	5	4	4	4	dr	
Windsor, Montclare, N J	8	6	6	5	8	dr	
Lavern, Dayton, O	5	8	9	9	dr		
Robin, Washingtonville, N Y	9	9	8	6	6	dr	

Time—2:21, 2:20¾, 2:18, 2:23½, 2:25, 2:32, 2:42.

Third race—2:23 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Abbie V., Ambler, Pa	4	3	1	1	1
Strader H., Lebanon, O	1	1	2	6	6
Sadie M., Chester, Pa	3	2	5	3	5
Dandy, Pennsville Pa	2	7	3	5	2
Nightingale, Buffalo	6	6	7	2	3
Carrie Walton, Washingtonville	5	5	6	7	dr
Keokee, Cleveland	7	4	4	4	4

Time—2:2¼, 2:20¼, 2:21¼, 2:24¾, 2:22.

The Saginaw Meeting.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 17.—The attendance here yesterday was over five thousand, and the events resulted as follows:

2:21 trotting class, purse $500:

Orphan Boy	2	2	1	1	1
Margaret	1	1	2	2	2
Medora	dis.				

Time—2:27½, 2:17¼, 2:23¼, 2:25¼, 2:27.

2:28 stake race, purse $3,000:

Prodigal	2	1	7	6	2	1	1
Wild Brino	12	10	2	1	1	3	3
Clang Wilkes	3	3	1	2	3	6	4
Pickpania	1	2	3	4	8	5	7
Prospect	4	4	12	9	4	2	5
Lady Belle	10	12	5	3	5	4	2
Little Rock	11	11	11	7	6	7	8
Khedive	9	8	10	10	9	5	6
Lillie Daisy	7	7	4	8	drawn		
Prairie Belle	6	9	8	5	7	dr	
Kittie Bavard	5	5	8	drawn			
Indiana Belle	8	6	6	drawn			

Time—2:19¾, 2:17¼, 2:18¾, 2:19¾, 2:21¼, 2:21, 2:20¾.

2:30 pace, purse $500:

See-Saw	1	1	1
Prince Frederick	2	2	2
Richard	4	3	8
Peter T	3	4	4

Time—2:28, 2:25¾, 2:25.

Dr. Herr's Farm Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 17.—Forest Park, the famous breeding farm of the late Dr. L. Herr, who was the Nestor of the trotting horse interests in Kentucky, was sold by order of probate court to his sons, Ed and Charles Herr, for $64,187. There was 212½ acres in the plot. To-day the following horses of the breeding farm were sold for over $1,000: Bay stallion Orleff, by Allandorf, dam by Mambeyno King, to Ed Herr for $1,100; Walter Herr, a sorrel gelding by Sir Walter, dam Leiaps, a thoroughbred, sold for $1,475 to Mike Bowerman. All others sold from $100 to $400.

Wheelmen in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—The League of American wheelmen literally had possession of the streets of Detroit to-day, it being estimated that there were over five thousand wheelmen in attendance. The racing began this afternoon with the 25-mile race from Pontiac to this city. The result was as follows:

No. 1, Vansycklin, pneumatic scratch. Time—1 hour, 25 minutes and 11 seconds.

No. 11, Wm. Crane, pneumatic, handicap, 5 minutes. Time—1 hour, 39 minutes, 57 seconds.

No. 9, L. O. Laferty, cushion, handicap, 8 minutes and 30 seconds, time—1 hour, 37 minutes and 20 3-5 seconds.

No. 13, C. H. Christ, cushion, handicap 10 minutes, time—1 hour, 49 minutes and .08 3-5 seconds.

No. 5, L. W. Schimmel, pneumatic, handicap 11 minutes, time 1 hour, 35 minutes and 44 seconds.

No. 8, J. M. Keenan, pneumatic, handicap 13 minutes, time 1 hour, 40 minutes and 19 seconds.

No. 4, W. L. Marks, pneumatic, handicap 13 minutes, time 1 hour, 36 minutes and 13 seconds.

No. 2, J. Kittinger, solid, handicap 14 minutes, time 1 hour, 34 minutes and 46 3-5 seconds.

No. 7, H. D. Osborne, solid, 14 minutes handicap, time 1 hour, 35 minutes and .08 1-5 seconds.

No. 3, H. Dickinson, solid, 17 minutes and 30 seconds, handicap, time 1 hour, 34 minutes and 32 2-5 seconds.

No. 3, W. J. Graham, cushion, handicap, 20 minutes, time 1 hour, 40 minutes and 23 2-5 seconds.

No. 10, James A. Treadell, cushion, handicap, 13 minutes, time 1 hour, 46 minutes and 54 2-5 seconds.

No. 12, C. T. Atwood, solid, handicap, 15 minutes. Time—1 hour 50 minutes and .07 3-5 seconds.

Van Sycklin won on the pneumatic wheel and Kittinger on the solid. This evening a lantern parade was the program. Fully 4,000 wheels were in line, each carrying two or more lanterns. They paraded the principal streets and then went to Belle Isle, where there was a grand display of fire works. To-morrow morning the wheelmen will have a go-as-you-please around the city. In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock sharp, the championship races will begin at the driving park.

Paulding Beats Defiance.

PAULDING, O., July 17.—(Special)—Paulding Clippers went to Defiance yesterday and played ball. The game resulted in a score of 2 to 16 in favor of the Clippers. The Paulding boys are putting up a remarkable game this year and have thus far met with very few defeats.

Busted, By Gosh.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17.—The Syracuse base ball club of the Eastern league is no more. George K. Frazer has tired of putting up for the team and seeing his money melt away without any return. Yesterday was pay-day with the club. Mr. Frazer told the players that his base ball fund were exhausted and asked them to wait for their money until after the present home series. The players consulted together and finally told Mr. Frazer that they must have their money or leave the club. Accordingly he told them they were to do as they pleased, and last night the players packed their trunks. It is believed that several of the team were anxious to leave Syracuse to accept better offers elsewhere. It is barely possible that some other enthusiasts will take hold of the club and run it for the balance of the season, but Mr. Frazer says he is out of it for good. The disbanding of Syracuse probably foreshadows the collapse of the Eastern league. It is doubtful whether the league will last the month out.

Races at Ft. Wayne.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., July 17.—The third day's races of the Ft. Wayne Driving club were witnessed by about 2,500 people. Weather and track good. Summary:

2:38 trot, purse $400—Loughran W. won, Vincent Romwell second, Gypsy George third. Time, 2:35, 2:36¼, 2:34¼, 2:36, 2:34¼.

Free-for-all trot or pace, purse $400—Scioto Girl won, Buck Morgan second, Simmie and Frank B. both distanced. Time, 2:28, 2:19¼, 2:28.

The last race was a trot for 3-year-olds for a purse of $150. The race was won by Phillis, Dorcas and Parkwood being distanced. Time, 2:30.

American Association.

THE RECORD.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Boston	50	25	75	.667
St. Louis	52	29	81	.642
Baltimore	43	30	73	.589
Athletics	38	34	72	.528
Columbus	36	41	77	.468
Cincinnati	34	43	77	.44-
Louisville	29	53	82	.354
Washington	25	47	72	.347

At Boston—Boston 10, Louisville 5.
At Philadelphia—Athletics 6, Columbus 7.
At Washington—Washington 2, Cincinnati 3.
At Baltimore—Baltimore 3, St. Louis 1.

National League.

THE RECORD.

	W.	L.	P.	Per cent
Chicago	42	29	71	.592
New York	39	27	66	.591
Boston	38	32	70	.543
Cleveland	37	36	73	.507
Philadelphia	34	36	70	.486
Brooklyn	33	38	71	.465
Pittsburg	28	40	68	.412
Cincinnati	29	42	71	.408

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 2.
At Chicago—Boston 7, Chicago 5.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 8, Brooklyn 12.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 12, New York 6.

Among the Amateurs.

Shea of the Speranzas is a good backer.

S. Warner the cracked pitcher, challenges any club in the city himself.

Ed Mettler in a game last Sunday, was struck out by Tom Ward five times out of six.

The futures will meet the Athletics the 19th on the White Iron bridge grounds for $2.25 a side. Manager Futures.

The Independents accept the challenge of the Standards and will be on their grounds at 2 p. m. Manager Independents.

The Oklohoma, jrs., defeated the Young Americans by a score of 27 and 26. The feature of the game was the three bagger of Armon. S. Copeland, manager; I. Conen, captain.

The Speranzas challenge the Clement Rocks for a game of ball, to be played on our grounds for $1 a side, corner of Union and state streets. J. Fear, captain; J. Shea, manager.

The Standards accept the challenge of the Evening Stars for Sunday, July 19, on the Wabash grounds, corner Detroit and Colburn streets, at 2:30.

The Superiors challenge the Standards, Alerts or any other club under fifteen, for a game of ball, Sunday, July 19, on the brick yard grounds. J. McPartlan, manager; R. Ansell, captain.

The Rocketts would like to play any club whose members are under ten years of age, on the Wabash grounds, Monday, July 20. If accepted answer through the BEE. W. Sobens, captain.

Any nine in the city under thirteen years of age have an open date for Sunday afternoon, July 19, the Evening Stars would like to play them. If accepted answer through Saturday's BEE. H. Schmocle, captain.

We, the First Ward's Sporting, hereby challenge any club whose members are under 16 years for a game of ball back of glass works, Sunday, July 19, for $2.25, at 2 p. m. sharp. If accepted answer through the BEE. E. G. Park, manager.

SHE TELLS AN AWFUL TALE.

Rachael Lawson Suffering at the Hands of a Brute.

Married After a Week's Courtship She Was Threatened With Death, But Escaped With Her Life.

Atchison, July 17.—A girl of 18, giving her name as Mrs. Moore Hughes, is being cared for by the police.

She came here from Topeka, walking as far as Nortonville, thirty-two miles, and riding the rest of the way on the Santa Fe train, a small sum of money having been raised for her at Nortonville. When she reached here she was in rags, and her face was red and swollen.

She said that she met her husband at her father's house in Madison county, Arkansas. Hughes is an ex-Union soldier and was traveling about the country with a panorama. Hughes boarded with her father for a week, at the end of which time she became his wife. She speaks of it as a case of love at first sight.

This was two months ago. Hughes being so much her senior, became suspicious of her, and he began to make her life a burden.

His jealousy amounted to insanity. He subjected her to all manner of indignities. At hotels he would tie her in bed, gagging her with corncobs so that she could not cry out. He has frequently hanged her until she almost choked to death, and once he attacked her with a razor.

She seized the weapon and her hand still bears the ugly scar.

Ten days ago they reached Topeka, where he rented a house, and they went to housekeeping. Last Thursday he tied her in bed and announced that he proposed to kill her.

He forced her to eat red precipitate, making her swallow water to carry it to her stomach. The girl's face is an awful sight as the result.

Last Friday Hughes told the poor creature that after she had got breakfast he would kill her. He left her for a moment, when she ran out of the house with nothing on but a thin dress and a pair of shoes.

Thus clad, she reached Atchison. She says her maiden name was Rachael Lawson. She will be kept here until her people in Arkansas are heard from.

Syrup of Figs,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

McCammant Was Not in It.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 17.—Auditor McCammant in an interview to-day denied emphatically that he had shared with Philadelphia's defaulting treasurer Bardsley's rebates on account of state advertising, or that he had ever received any money. He stated further that he did not wish to say anything about people who are dead, evidently meaning Capt. Graffor, a former clerk in the department.

THE ALLIANCE IN THE SOUTH.

Weaver and Simpson Do the Talking.

The Campaign Opened With Several Thousand People Present.

Macon, Ga., July 17.—The Alliance opened its series of rallies in Georgia with a successful open-air meeting at Americus. Several thousand people were present. The crowd was made up mostly of alliance men, who were warmly enthusiastic.

Gen. J. B. Weaver and Congressman Jeremiah Simpson, generally regarded in this state as the representatives of the third party of the west, were present and were the principal speakers. Their reception by the crowd was cordial, and their speeches were interrupted with applause.

Gen. Weaver was the first speaker. He said he had been struggling 15 years to see the people of the divided sections together. He was a follower of Jefferson and believed in his principles. The Ocala platform, he believed, contained the best principles on which to build up a government.

The first thing which hurt the farmers was that there is no market for their surplus products.

They sell, he said, in a competitive market, and the prices of their products are fixed in Liverpool. They buy in a market controlled by trusts and combinations.

The second cause was the scarcity of money. The panic of 1873 was the result of government contraction of the currency. The remedy for the farmer's present condition was more money issued, not through national banks, but directly to the people.

"I have got to the point," said Gen. Weaver, "where I do not care for a party unless it is for the people on my line. (Applause.) We must fight for alliance principles, old party or no old party. (Applause.) I am willing to vote for the democratic candidate if he will stand on the Ocala platform." (Applause.)

Congressman Simpson was the next speaker. He said that his fame had been made by the ridicule heaped upon him by the money aristocracy. As Bonaparte said when his soldiers needed arms, "The Austrians have them," so if he and his crowd had no socks the other fellows had them.

"That's what we are after," he continued. "The other fellows must divide. The republican party allowed railroads and other monopolies to grind the farmers into poverty. Bribery was the weapon of monopolies, and men must be found who could not be bribed."

He could not trust an old politician even if he got on the ocean. The alliance must select men of its own class. Senator Ingalls represented the state born of war and opposition to alliance principles. He was repudiated. The alliance had made it possible for the people to get together.

The federal constitution, he declared, is part of the monarchical system of England, and if it is necessary to change it in order to accomplish reform let it be changed, he said. The senate was only the representative of the aristocracy and plutocracy of the country, and he was in favor of getting rid of it. Let the bloody chasm between the two sections of the country be filled with the plutocrats and let the people walk across as upon firm ground.

In conclusion Simpson said: "I go back to Kansas pleased. Can I carry the news that Georgia is with us?" The alliance men in the crowd answered "Amen!"

Congressman Livingston, president of the Georgia alliance, was the last speaker. He did not take such strong third party ground as did the western man.

SENATOR HALE ON BLAINE.

He Thinks the Statesman Is Rapidly Improving.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Herald's Bar Harbor dispatch this morning gives an interview with Senator Hale regarding Secretary Blaine's health, in which he says:

"The truth about Mr. Blaine's case can be very briefly stated. He worked too hard during the winter and had a severe illness in New York to pay for it. He had rheumatic gout, too, in its most painful form.

"That, however, was all before he came to Bar Harbor, where he has been convalescing steadily and rapidly ever since his arrival. To-day Mr. Blaine is as well as I am, and will return to Washington ready for the work he will have to do.

"The sensational reports which have been so persistently circulated to the contrary are malicious and despiceable fabrications, in which the hand of Mr. Blaine's enemies is plainly recognizable. Nothing, however, is more certain than that in their desperate efforts to kill the man they fear they have really overreached themselves and made him stronger than ever."

WENT THROUGH HIS FORTUNE

Kusterer Has Left His Debts Behind Him.

Attachments Placed on His Property by Toledo People—He Lived in Too Fast an Age.

GRAND RAPIDS, July 17.—Gustave A. Kusterer, operating bottling works here, left the city a week ago and has not yet showed up.

His property has been attached by creditors and is now in the hands of the sheriff.

Kusterer is the son of Christopher Kusterer, who went down on the Alpena in Lake Michigan 10 years ago, and who was the founder of the Kusterer Brewing company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the state.

His share of his father's estate was about $40,000 and an interest in the brewery.

Soon after receiving his money he entered a class that trotted much faster than he could, and ran through his inheritance and considerably more besides.

Among the attaching creditors are the Pabst Brewing company, $4,961; Kusterer Brewing company, $1,921, and Carling company, of Toledo, 1332.

Good Hop Crop.

LONDON, July 17.—There is now every prospect of a splendid hop crop and the growers expect good prices in view of the unfavorable reports with regard to the hop crop in the United States and as to the appearance of blight in that country.

Prince Bismarck.

BERLIN, July 17.—Prince and Princess Bismarck have left Friedrichsruhe for Schonhausen.

2,000 Cars.

Looking from the parlors of the Sturtevant house, Broadway and Twenty-ninth streets, N. Y., one may see 2,000 cars passing the house, if he sits all day. The Sturtevant house is kept on both American and European plans. Prices moderate.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

IS WATERPROOF.
A HANDSOME POLISH.
A LEATHER PRESERVER.
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.

Shoes can be washed daily.

Used by men, women and children.

Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too?

Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with

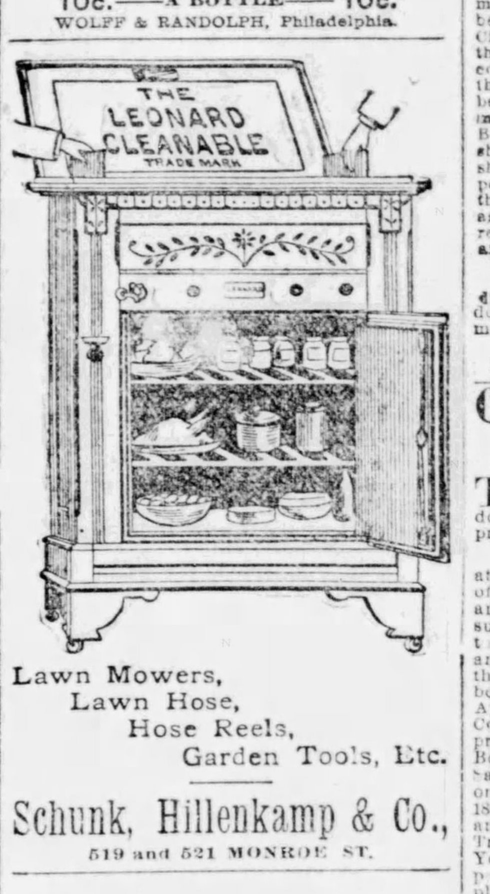
PIK-RON TRY IT.

TRADE MARK

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH.

10c.—A BOTTLE—10c.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.



Lawn Mowers,
Lawn Hose,
Hose Reels,
Garden Tools, Etc.

Schunk, Hillenkamp & Co.,

519 and 521 MONROE ST.

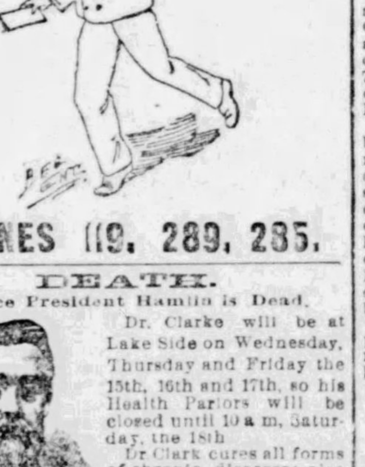
UTICA - STANDARD FURNACES.

ESTIMATES carefully furnished.
CONTRACTS promptly executed.
RESULTS positively guaranteed.

R. G. BACON & CO,

Hardware and Stove Dealers

504—MONROE ST—506



PHONES 119, 289, 285.

DEATH.

Ex-Vice President Hamlin is Dead.

Dr. Clarke will be at Lake Side on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 15th, 16th and 17th, so his Health Parlors will be closed until 10 a m. Saturday, the 18th.

Dr. Clark cures all forms of chronic diseases; also loss of manhood and special diseases of women.

Gonnorrhea and syphilis positively cured.

Office next to Hotel Hamilton, 419 Madison St

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.

Manufacturers desirous of improving their interests will be given Free Gas, Free Plants, Magnificent and Spacious Buildings, well located; suitable for foundry and machine shops, or manufacturing of any kind, with a capacity of twenty-five men or any number desired. I also have thirty-two first-class patents and inventions.

For particulars address

CARL C. L. WULFF, McClure, O.

PATENTS PROCURED —BY— WM. WEBSTER Patent Attorney 311 Superior Street TOLEDO, O. Phone 5-5.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL

St. Clair St., end of Perry St.

Centrally located. Sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to parties and Theatrical People.

ALBERT E. HALL, - - Proprietor

CITY AUDITOR'S OFFICE

TOLEDO, O., June 18, 1891.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p m, for the purchase of General Street Improvement Bonds to the amount of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio by an Act entitled "An Act to amend Sec. 2264 of the Revised Statue of Ohio as amended March 5, 1890," passed March 31, 1891, and which provides for the issue of General Street Improvement Bonds to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of five one hundred (100) and one thousand dollars (50), and be dated May 1, 1891, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers and Traders' National Bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the Bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the Bonds so bid for as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined and the award made according to law, all moneys or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered and accepted as part payment of the Bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the Bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be indorsed "Proposals for General Street Improvement Bonds."

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

first pub jne 19,26july3,10, 17

City Auditor's Office.

TOLEDO, O., June 12, 1891.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS of the Common Council of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1891,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of City of Toledo Police Patrol Barn Bonds to the amount of Ten thousand ($10 000) dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio by an act entitled "An act to authorize cities of the third grade of the first-class to issue bonds for Police Patrol Barn purposes," passed April 7, 1891, and also by an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of Toledo which provides for the issue of Police Patrol Barn Bonds to the amount of Ten thousand dollars. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of one thousand dollars, and be dated May 15, 1891, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New York, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached on said bonds.

No proposals will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the Bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the Bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the Law and Ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to Law, all moneys or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Auditor subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the Bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Toledo, and shall become the property of said City, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said Bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Police Patrol Barn Bonds."

W. T. WALKER, City Auditor.

First pub fri je 12,19,26 july 3,10

SALE OF BONDS

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
HENRY COUNTY, OHIO,
NAPOLEON, O., July 2, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the County Commissioners in the court house at Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, until Friday, July 24th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purchase of a series of Henry county special road improvement bonds as follows: Thirteen (13) bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, to be known as Freedom Township Gravel Road Bonds, the total par value of said bonds being thirteen thousand dollars ($13,000).

Said bonds to bear date of August 1st, 1891, and become due in fifteen years after date, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Board of County Commissioners of said county at any time after ten years after date, to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, with interest coupons attached. Interest and principal payable at the office of treasurer of Henry county, Ohio, at Napoleon, Ohio. Said bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed March 24th, 1886, and accepted by a majority of the qualified voters of said Freedom township at a regular election held on the 7th day of April, 1890, and by virtue of a series of resolutions adopted by the commissioners of Henry county, Ohio.

Bidders will be required to specify the number of bonds bid for, and the amount of premium offered, and the aggregate amount including premium, which is offered for all of said bonds bid for, and each bid shall be accompanied with a check of deposit, duly indorsed, or accepted draft of one thousand dollars ($1,000) on the bank of J. C. Saur & Co., or on David Meekison's bank, both of Napoleon, Ohio, as a guaranty that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into, and the bonds bid for taken by the party so bidding.

Said bonds will not be sold for less than their par value and accrued interest, and the commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. DAUM.
WM. N. ZIEROLF,
ANDREW J. SAYGERS,
Commissioners of Henry County, O.
Geo. Russell, Auditor of Henry county, O.

july 3, 10, 17

MAN,

If from self abuse while young, or over indulgence in later years you have become sexually weak, and would be made strong—if you are strong but would be more vigorous, send four cents in stamps, for our Medical Book, and List of Questions, which will be sent free, sealed, and in a plain envelope, secure from observation. Address,

THE EVANS MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

MEN ONLY REMEDY FREE.

Manhood restored. Parts enlarged. I have found a certain self-cure. I will gladly send the recipe (sealed) FREE to any sufferer. It is a reliable and lasting cure. Address, CHAS. E. GAUS, Box 36, Marshall, Mich.

FOR DELICACY,

For purity, and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals Pozzoni's Powder.

Notice to Contractors.

Walbridge Avenue Grading.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 1891,

or improving Walbridge avenue from the center of Hiett avenue to the center of Wendall street, by grading the same its full width to the established grade and providing the necessary culverts, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the intersections, in cash, within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property, in two installments, one-half in ten days after the passage of the assessing ordinance and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposite with the city clerk on each bid the sum of fifty dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN, City Clerk.

jy13eod2w

Notice to Contractors.

Sewers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 27th DAY OF JULY, 1891,

for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer one foot inside diameter along the center line of the alley lying 118 feet west of Sumner street, from sewer No. 234 in Jervis street to a point fifteen feet south of Segur avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of the alley between Walbridge avenue and Knower street, from the sewer in Maumee avenue to the west line of Dix street.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell along the center line of the alley 110 feet and 130 feet north of Western avenue, from the terminus of sewer 161 to the southeast line of Canal avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical pipe sewer fifteen inches inside diameter along the center line of Cherry street, from the terminus of sewer No. 155 to the northerly line of Vermont avenue.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of Webster street from the terminus of sewer No. 356 to a point in Webster street that is 175 feet southwest of Cherry street.

Also, for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell along the center line of the right of way and the alley between Hausman street and Austin street from the sewer in Lagrange street to the east line of E. D Moore's addition.

Said work to be paid for in an assessment upon the lots and lands benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits, payable to the contractor or assigns, one half in ten days after the confirmation of the assessment and the remainder in one year thereafter, except the cost of that part of the work in street intersections, which will be paid in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of one hundred dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until first estimate of work done (or double the amount of deposit) is reported to the Common Council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

C. H. DURIAN, City Clerk.

jy13eod2w

Notice to Contractors.

Natural Gas Lines.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Toledo Natural Gas Trustees at their office, 408 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio, until 12 o'clock, noon, of

SATURDAY, JULY 18th, 1891,

for furnishing and laying the following quantities of cast iron, wrought iron or steel pipe, either lead or screw joint, as follows:

About 3,000 feet of 10 inch pipe;
About 21,000 feet of 8 inch pipe;
About 50,000 feet of 6 inch pipe;
About 73,000 feet of 4 inch pipe;
About 82,000 feet of 3 inch pipe;
About 16,000 feet of 2 inch pipe;

together with the necessary fittings; all as shown by the plans and and specifications to be on file in the office of the Natural Gas Trustees on and after the 8th day of July, 1891.

The said pipes and fittings will be laid in the districts and sub-divisions established by the board and designated District No. 3, District No. 4, District No. 5, Sub-division A, District No. 7, Sub-division A, and District No. 9, Subdivision A.

The work bid for must begin within ten days after contract is awarded; bidders specify time for completion, which must be within 60 days from commencement of the work.

Bids will be received for part or all of the work advertised for, but no bid will be received for less than an entire line to be laid in any one street or alley.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to accept bids for all or any part of said work.

Blank forms of bids and contracts can be seen at the office of the Natural Gas Trustees on and after July 8th, 1891.

By order of the board

H. A. TOBEY, Manager.

Toledo, O., July 2, 1891. 3jly14

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE the Board of Lucas County Armory Trustees will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock, noon,

MONDAY, JULY 27th,

at the office of the clerk of said board, at office of Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street, Toledo, Ohio, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required in the erection and completion of the Lucas County Armory Building, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of L. G. Welker, architect, Marine building corner of Jefferson and Water streets, Toledo, Ohio.

Separate proposals will be received for the construction of trusses over drill hall.

All proposals must be written with ink and upon blanks furnished by the board. No other proposals will be considered. Both proposals must contain the full name of every person interested in the same.

All parties filing proposals for the performance of the work specified in this notice shall deposit with the clerk of the Board of Armory Trustees, with each proposal, a bond of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, satisfactory to the board, that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into.

Blanks can be obtained from the architect.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of L. G. Welker, architect.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

By order of the Board of Armory Trustees.

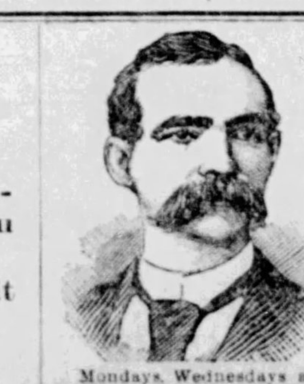
ISAAC D. SMEAD, Chairman.
R. J. HUGHES, Clerk.

9jy 15t

DOCUTA SANDALWOOD CAPSULES are the best and only capsules prescribed by regular physicians for the cure of diseases of the urinary organs, whether inherited or acquired. $1.50 per box. All druggists.

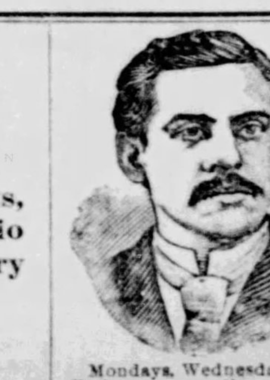
Dr. Bigelow has a corner on Dentistry and don't you think he hasn't. Office 115 Summit St., Toledo, O.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays extracting is half price, without pain. Phone 1234. Miss Hattie Crissey, Sec.



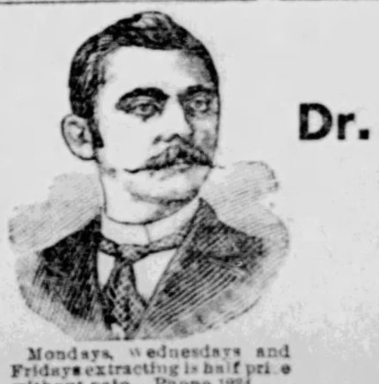
Dr. Snyder is a gold specialists, and the State of Ohio has no better. Try him.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays extracting half price, without pain. Phone 1234.



Dr. Musgrove is a graduate of the best Colleges in the land and is a workman of rare excellence and ability.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays extracting is half price, without pain.



Dr. Reese is the Oriental Plate workman. He has charge of Dr. Bigelow's Laboratory.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays extracting is half price without pain. Phone 1234.

Dr. Tabor has charge of Dr. Bigelow's Bowling Green office, and is having a fine country trade. Dr. Bigelow will extract teeth at his Bowling Green office, Saturday, July 18.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays extracting is half price without pain.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Withdrawal of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers

From the Knights of Labor Will Do No Harm.

A Number of Important Items of Information for Toledo Sons of Toil.

The greenglass bottle blowers, heretofore attached as an organization to the Knights of Labor, have in national convention decided to withdraw from that body. They will probably join the American federation. This will give the wiseacres who semi-occasionally and oftener predict that the knights are going to pieces one more opportunity to prophecy. For those who love to point out divisions in the ranks of labor organizations it is also a golden chance of which they will avail themselves.

The truth is, the knights and the unions have each their sphere of legitimate labor, and there have been troubles, now and then, from their encroachments upon one another's fields. The troubles have never been in the nature of a death grapple, but they have never worked good to either organization. All trades matters are legitimate considerations for trades unions. Men of one trade should be organized in a union. The green glass bottle blowers are in purpose and in their workings a union, and if they go to the Federation, they will go where they belong.

The purposes outlined in the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor are 23 in number, one of these to be achieved by involuntary co-operation, all the rest by legislative enactments, national or state To educate its membership to an understanding of these measures so that a concerted and wide-spread demand for reform through legislation may be successfully made, is the work of this order. This is a field the unions make no pretense to occupy, as their constitutions confine them strictly to the consideration of their trade matters.

In this simple statement of the purposes of the two organizations is shown the reason for the existence of both, and the further reason why they may and should work without coming into conflict. As a rule they do so work, and the harmony between them has been greater than would appear from the attitude the organizations' leaders hold toward one another. This harmony will be increased every time a subordinate organization attaches to the national body to which it naturally belongs, and thus both organizations are the better for such a change.

The Central Labor Federation, of New York have sent a delegate to the International labor convention at Brussels. At the November session of the Knights of Labor in this city, assemblies entitled to representation are not only those located in the United States and Canada, but those of England, Ireland, Belgium and other old world countries, as well as those of Australasia. In New Zealand, New South Wales, and Australia proper, this order is specially strong. Nothing more clearly than these items of news indicates the increasing solidarity among working men. Drawn to one another by the silken cords of fraternity, it becomes more and more difficult to indoctrinate them with doctrines that raise between them artificial barriers. The tariff spoilers have a specially difficult task. The more he studies into it, the more the American workman thinks he needs not the "protection" politicians in and out of congress offer as the panacea for all his ills. In a fair field with no favor he thinks he can reach that condition of prosperity which he has no objection to his brother wageworker sharing.

The Carpenter, official organ of the international brotherhood of carpenters and joiners, calls the attention of local unions to the fact that no national conventiou is to be held by the brotherhood this year. It seems some local unions have forgotten this, as they are sending in the names of delegates they have elected to attend. The August issue of this journal will contain the annual report of the general secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. Among the other good things the report will show will be the phenominal growth of the organization, which has now over eight hundred local unions in good standing.

One thing wageworkers in Toledo have had confirmation of this week, and that is that the citizens are heartily in sympathy with any just demand they may make. A very great number of business men and women not affiliated with labor organizations, and not supposed to have any interest in them, have said they "would rather walk all summer than have the street car men lose this strike." And this has been the genteral sentiment, of all classes.

A woman who unsexs herself seldom receives sympathy for any trouble that may follow, but the Italian girl who has been working in men's clothes on a new railroad in Pennsylvania will be an exception. Few will read unmoved her story. A poor exile landed in New York, she obtained domestic service, and tried thereby to lay up money enough to bring over the old and infirm father and mother, dependent on her and left behind in Italy. Impatient at her slow savings, she donned the dress of a man, joined a railroad gang and worked with them day after day, retiring to her solitary and isolated hut at night to nurse her blistered hands. Now that her secret is discovered, it is good to know she has saved up almost money enough to carry out her right womanly purpose.

Labor a Man's Own Property.

I will turn now to the rights of labor. I am not going to be communistic, and I have no will to be revolutionary. Adam Smith says: "The property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolable." The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property.

Therefore, first of all, I claim for labor the rights of property. It is altogether and entirely personal. The strength and skill that are in a man are as much his own as his life-blood; and that skill and strength which he has as his personal property no man may control. He has this property in him

Lawyers say a man's will is ambulatory, that is, it travels with him all over the world. So the workingman carries this property with him as ready money. He can buy with it and he can sell it. He can exchange it. He may set a price on it. And this ready money which he carries with him he may carry to every market all over the world, and what is more, he will not be impeded by any foreign currency. No coins, no difficult calculations, decimal or otherwise, obstruct his exchange with other nations of the world.

And further, in one sense it is inexhaustible, except that we have all limits and dimensions, and our strength and skill are bounded by what we are. But there it is, perennial, going on always through his life till old age diminishes it; then what remains in him is to be honored.—"The Rights of Labor," by Cardinal Manning.

Homes for Factory Employes.

The establishment of great enterprises in Chicago and vicinity furnishes employment to large numbers of working people, and the capitalists should provide suitable dwellings in the neighborhood of the work places to prevent the overcrowding and to keep rents within reasonable limits. The housing of great masses of working people should not be left to the small lot owners, who are not able to furnish the sanitary arrangements for crowded habitations. Chicago is one of the greatest business centers of the globe, and its public spirited capitalists should aid in improving the common standard of living of the working peoples who come here from all civilized countries.

We must in self-defense raise the economic and social standard of the various immigrant peoples to guard the integrity of the established equality of our whole people. We cannot tolerate inferior classes, and therefore we protect childhood by means of compulsory education and by restriction of child labor, and manual training schools will soon be added to our public school system. Labor provides the means of living and belongs to the category of applied morals to the extent of its direction by humanitarian motives. —Chicago Herald.

Eight-Hour Day in Australia.

According to a well-informed writer in one of the newest of English trade journals, the establishment of the eight-hour working-day in the coloney of Victoria, Australia, has neither achieved the benefits claimed for it by its promoters, nor brought about the mischief imputed to it by its opponents. The eight-hour day in Victoria, which was established by the action of the trade unions, and not by legislation, neither raises wages nor reduces them, and does not diminish the number of unemployed.

It is suggested that the women in Victoria are the chief opponents of the eight-hour day. They are always ready to work a little longer in order to earn a little more money. But as concerns the labor of men, it is an almost universal opinion in the colonies that the men work harder now when they are at their work, and turn out work of better quality, than under the ten-hour system, so that as much work is done in eight hours as was formerly done in ten.

This new order of the day, then, in Australia, according to advocates of the system, is resulting in the growing up of a working class which, in morals, intelligence, and industrial ability, is likely to be superior to that of any other branch of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A Bad Showing.

Corporations seem to think that by employing the most ignorant degraded beings in places where they can use them at all, that they are making a profitable move. For if it is not for profit why else would they choose such men in preference to a more enlightened class of men. In supplying men to coal mines this seems to be the policy, and it certainly is not because they cannot find plenty of intelligent, respectable miners; men who are good citizens and an honor to any community.

The ignorant degraded class can be treated as they are, and they will not murmer. Perhaps that is the reason they so readily find work. It is getting to be that a degraded character can find employment more readily than a man, who by his appearance indicates that he has some personal pride.—U. T. Employes Magazine.

Women and Unions.

The Fortnightly Review has an article on "Trades Unionism Among Women," in England, presented by Lady Dilke and Miss Routledge. Lady Dilke graphically presents the evils as they exist. She tells of women who work, surrounded by the worst sanitary conditions, 11 hours a day for but seven shillings, or $1.70 a week. Bad as is the life in the factories, that in the homes is ofttimes worse. Whole families living in a single room where little children have to help their mothers at match-box making. When night comes there is no room for any one to lie down to sleep until a place has been cleared by stacking up the boxes.

The only remedy Lady Dilke suggests is for trades unions to deal with those who are working for the sake of getting a little pin money. If this class were removed, she argues that it would give those engaged in the bread and butter battle a chance. Miss Routledge estimates that there are already nearly 58,000 women trades-unionists in Great Britain.

The greatest stumbling block in the way of trade progress and organization among the women, she believes, is their readiness to marry for a support and their difficulty in sparing enough to pay the weekly dues. She hopes for little from woman's suffrage, but favors a general distribution of labor statistics by the government.

A FRIENDLY HAND.

When a man ain't got a cent, and he's feelin kind o' blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, oh, my brethren, for a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!

It makes a man feel curious; it makes the teardrops start,
And you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of the heart,
You can't look an' meet his eyes; you don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!

Oh, the world's a curious compound, with its honey and its gall,
With its cares and bitter crosses; but a good world after all.
And a good God must have made it—leastwise, that's what I say
When a hand rests on my shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Laborisms.

Tom Mann has started a labor paper in England. If the sheet is as verile as Tom himself it is destined to be a "go."

All but one of the 14 flint and window glass factories in Findlay, O., have shut down for the summer. Over 2,000 employes will get a two month-vacation.

There is nothing more sickening than to hear a so-called labor orator spout about the wrongs of the people when we know he is simply scanting out a "soft snap."

The Italian workmen have been organized in Australia, forming a national union and having pledged themselves to assist the native laborers in their struggle for emancipation from capitalistic oppression and greed.

The omnibus men in London easily accomplished their task. The victory was not a difficult one, perhaps, but remember it would not have been so easy if the men had not been fully organized.

That the Parisians consume an immense amount of bread was shown by the bakers' strike. The total daily consumption of the 2,200,000 inhabitants of the French capital is estimated at more than 2,000,000 pounds.

Workingmen cannot deny their abject dependence on women. Why, therefore, should they not support the unhappy creatures who sadly sing the song of the shirt? Remember the laundresses of London.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers at Birmingham, Ala., signed with the Birmingham Rolling mill company the old scale of wages for the coming year. The rolling mill is the largest in the state and employs about 1,000 men.

The firemen on three of the big lines at Chicago tureaten to strike unless their wages are increased from $50 to $60 a month. They complain of long hours "and overwork, alleging that they are compelled to remain at their posts all day and all night, and rarely get off."

Some of the workmen at Singer's sewing machine factory at Elizabethport, N. J., had taken the liberty to construct fans which were driven by the pulleys of their machines, in order to cool themselves. The fans have been removed by order of the superintendent.

One hundred and two locomotive engineers and firemen have petitioned the British parliament to make the minimum of a legal workday 15 hours, as they hold that any reduction of their present hours would be detrimental to their interests. It is hardly conceivable that such men should still be found in any civilized country.

The Huntingdon Manufacturing company at Huntingdon, Pa., which is controlled by the Iron Car Equipment company, of New York, has indefinitely suspended operations, throwing 350 men out of employment. The suspension is due to a lack of orders for cars. It is rumored that the plant will be removed to Tennessee.

PATTY'S LETTERS.

"We don't keep boarders," said Mrs. Farquahar, looking in owlish fashion through her spectacle glasses at Mr. Stuart Waller. "We've got plenty to spare without the trouble of 'em. You'll find the tavern about three-quarters of a mile below. You must have come right past its doors."

"So I did," said Mr. Waller, who possessed the insinuating, chivalric manner that made every lady whom he addressed feel herself for the time being the only feminine creature in all the universe, "but no amount of money would hire me to make my home in a place like that. Here it is like a glimpse of paradise," looking around admiringly at the shady lawns, the clematis-bordered porch and the rose hedges all sprinkled over with pink buds. "I am sure, madam, you will reconsider your decision, and take me for a few days, and I will promise to be no more trouble around the house than a kitten."

Mrs. Farquahar was but human, and the upshot of affairs was that Mr. Waller's trunk arrived the next day.

"Oh, mother," said Patty Farquahar, knitting her pretty eyebrows, "why did you let him in? And we so peaceful and comfortable here!"

"Child, why shouldn't I?" said the widow. "He's to pay ten dollars a week board, and I have no use for the little three-cornered room over the parlor."

"I don't know," said Patty, slowly, "but it seems to me I feel exactly as Eve must have felt when she saw the serpent writhing his way into Paradise."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Mrs. Farquahar, almost angrily.

But Patty only laughed and ran away under the shadow of the pink buds to meet her lover, Morris Newton.

"Little one," said Morris, imprisoning both her soft white hands in his, "I have got bad news for you."

"Bad news, Morris?"

"I've got to go to Omaha next week to see about those silver mines that one of my clients has an interest in."

"Oh, dear, said Patty, pursing up her strawberry of a mouth.

"I shall be gone six months."

"Worse and worse," said Patty.

"But if you say so, Patty," drawing her to his side, "we can be married first and make a wedding trip of it."

"The idea!" flashed back Patty, drawing herself out of his embrace. "And I without a single dress made!"

"We can buy the dresses afterward,"

"That's all a man knows about it."

"You're sure it's quite impossible?" with a disappointed air.

"Oh, quite," asserted the little brunette.

"Then," said Mr. Newton, with a sigh, "you must write very often, and be getting your fol-de-rols ready to be married as soon as I come home."

"Yes," said Patty gravely, "that's more reasonable."

And she went into the house utterly ignorant that, at the same time, Mr. Stuart Waller was laying a wager with a boon companion at the Easterworth Arms, that "he could cut out that conceited lawyer in less than four weeks."

For Mr. Waller was piqued by Patty's cool indifference, and, unfortunately, his were the "idle hands" for which Satan is said to find plenty of mischief to do.

"She's pretty after a fashion, said he to himself, "and I mean to make her dead in love with me before I'm through."

Mr. Stuart Waller was a man of the world. Patty Farquahar was as young in experience as in years. They were an ill-mated pair, and it was hardly three weeks before the tongue of gossip began to busy itself with the widow's dark-eyed daughter.

Mrs. Farquahar came into Patty's room one afternoon and found her crying as if her heart would break, with an open letter in her lap.

"Heart alive, child! what's the matter?" cried the old lady.

"Nothing, nothing nothing!" cried Patty, hurriedly wiping her eyes. "Only I have got a letter from Morris, and it makes me feel so glad and sorry."

"Folks didn't cry over love letters when I was a girl," said Mrs. Farquahar.

But the letter was more to Patty than her mother suspected. Every trusting word, every caressing adjective was an envenomed arrow in her heart.

Patty knew that almost unconsciously she had been led into what seemed to her an innocent flirtation with Stuart Waller. She had walked with him in the twilight, and she had written him two letters, when he was temporarily absent in New York—careless, girlish letters, which, although she had no thought of harm at the time, she would now give worlds to recall.

"I'll ask him to return them to me," said Patty to herself, "and then I'll turn over a new leaf. I will go to Aunt Prudencia's while he remains here, and begin my wedding dress in good earnest."

But when Patty Farquahar preferred her innocent request, Mr. Waller laughed in her face.

"My dear Patty," said he, "do you take me for a fool?"

"My name is Miss Farquahar," said the girl, with flashing eyes.

"Excuse me; but when you say 'Dear Stuart—'"

"I never said such a thing!" interrupted Patty, with burning cheeks and eyes aflame.

"In the letter?"

"I said 'Dear Mr. Waller,'" panted Patty.

"Excuse me once more. Your memory plays you false."

"Will you return me the letters?"

"Miss Farquahar," with a low bow, "they are a great deal too precious to me."

"You refuse?"

"I never refuse anything to a lady; but—"

Patty did not stay to hear the conclusion, but flashed out into the afternoon sunshine, with a large lump in her throat and a curious sensation, as if all her blood was turned to fire.

"What a fool I have been," she thought, pacing up and down the tiny graveled walk like a chained pantheress, and biting her scarlet lip. "Oh, what an idiotic, unreasonable fool! And what will become of me if Morris Newton sees those scrawls? But, surely, surely, in the wildest moment of infatuation, I never addressed him as 'Dear Stuart!' Be that as it may, however, I must, and will, get those letters back."

Fired with indignation, Patty Farquahar resolved herself into a private detective, searched Mr. Waller's room, and even got a false key to his trunk, and went through the contents, but all in vain. And she had the satisfaction of perceiving by Mr. Waller's amused and patronizing manner that he knew all about it.

"I'll have them yet," said Patty.

Miss Farquahar was standing with clasped hands before the wide-opened door of the old-fashioned oven, built on the side of the kitchen chimney, and extending a sort of hump-back excrescence out into the lilac bushes of the back garden when Mr. Waller came in with a string of speckled trout depending from his finger.

"La Penserosa!" said he lightly. "Pardon me, Patty, but why are you so grave?"

"My thimble," said she, "it has rolled down into the oven—my little gold thimble."

"And you can't reach it?"

"It is impossible."

"Nothing is impossible when a lady's behest spurs one on," said Mr. Waller, gallantly. "Stand aside one second, Penserosa."

And he sprang valiantly into the yawning depths of the old brick oven.

It was decidedly warm, for the fires had just been taken out; it was decidedly dark, but no sooner had he entered than Patty, a brilliant inspiration lighting her heart and face alike, swung the massive iron door to, and fastened it with the sturdy bolt.

"Hello!" said Mr. Waller; "what are you doing, Patty?"

"I'm shutting the door," Patty breathlessly responded.

"But I can't find your thimble in this Egyptian darkness.

"I don't want my thimble."

"Patty—Miss Farquahar—what do you mean?"

"I mean to have those letters back," announced Patty.

"Do you want to roast me alive in this black hole of Calcutta?"

"I don't care much whether you roast or not," replied Patty.

"I shall shout for help."

"Shout away," said Patty, with a laugh. "Dorcas is hanging out clothes by the river, and mother has gone to the village. Do shout!"

"Patty?" imploringly said Waller.

"Well?"

"Am I to be a prisoner here for life?"

"Until you give me those letters."

"I can't," said Waller, "I haven't got them with me."

"But you can tell me where they are, I suppose?" rejoined Patty.

The oven was hot and dark—a sensation akin to suffocation stole over Stuart Waller.

"Let me out," said he, grinding his teeth, "and I will give them to you."

"That won't do," retorted Patty. "I must have them before you come out or not at all."

"Impossible!"

"Nothing is impossible when a lady's behest spurs one on," mimicked malicious Patty.

Mr. Waller uttered an exclamation which was not a prayer.

"I can't stand this broiling hole!" shouted he. "In the little summerhouse under the loose board of the table. Quick, or I shall be stifled to death!"

Patty flew off as if her tiny feet were garnished with wings. In the summerhouse, under the loose board of the table, lay the two letters, as Waller had said, wrapped in oiled silk, and tied with a yellow cigar ribbon. Catching them up she tore them hurriedly open.

'I knew it wasn't 'Dear Stuart,'" she exclaimed mockingly, and then tearing them into shower of infinitesimal pieces she flung them to the summer wind.

Half a minute later Mr. Waller, crumpled as to linen, frowsy as to hair, and streaming with perspiration, crept out of his sultry cell. Patty courtseyed low to greet his egress.

"Walk out," said she, "coward and liar."

Mr. Waller made no reply. What could he have said?

He left Farquahar cottage that evening. He said he had received a telegram. Perhaps he did, but Patty had her doubts on that subject. At all events he disappeared, and Patty Farquahar breathed free again.

Morris Newton came back in October and Patty married him. But she never told any one, even her husband, of the episode of the old brick oven and the two letters.—Waverley.

HE WAS "UP" ON COIN DATES.

Still He Couldn't Stand Prosperity and Killed His Golden Goose.

"I'll bet drinks for the crowd and as much more as you like that I can tell the date on any quarter or half dollar which you can produce," said a slightly intoxicated young man the other evening in a barroom not a thousand yards from the New York end of the Brooklyn bridge.

A dozen patrons of the bar looked up anxious to take the bet offered, each one expecting a drunken essayal at second sight.

"Not the exact date," interpolated the young man, "but within two years of it."

Even at this he had many takers, although he made the condition that he should have a chance to look at the coin tails up as it lay upon the counter.

One after another the men produced coins of the denominations mentioned from their pockets and bet the young man 50 cents a crack besides the drinks. He made no attempt to read any one's mind, but simply scanned the eagle on each coin with special care and then called the date, being within two years of it nine times out of ten, and very often hitting it exact.

When he was about $10 and twice the number of whiskeys ahead of the game the young fellow was more than mellow, and being one of those good natured give-everything-away drunkards, proceeded to explain his trick to the crowd, which was only too willing to listen attentively.

"You see," said the man, who insisted on killing his golden goose, "that this coin (pointing to a quarter which lay tail up) has a kind of scroll over the eagle's head. This being an old coin, you can't see anything of the scroll, but I think there are the words 'E Pluribus Unum' on it.

"Any way, whenever you find a quarter or a half a dollar with that scroll over the head of the eagle, you can bet considerable boodle that the date of the coin is 1876 or within two years of it. You will slip up occasionally, but you are sure to win four times out of five, unless the other fellow knows the game and has loaded up with a lot of coins which you don't meet with in general circulation.

"Now, if that same quarter did not have that scroll above the eagle's head you would be safe in calling the date 1856, making the same allowance that you should win if you were within a couple years of the exact date.

"But if the coin had no scroll but showed a kind of blaze or a lot of fine feathers showering down from the top of the coin over the eagle's head and wings you would want to shout aloud that the exact date of the piece was 1853, and bet a house and lot that you were right, too. That is all there is to the trick by which I won your money, except, of course, if a man showed me a coin which showed on its face that it had just left the mint, I would be fly enough to say something about 1890."

If you don't believe the young man told the truth just watch your own quarters and half dollars.—New York Herald.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clear through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," answered a little girl whose sick mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.

THE SPEED OF ELECTRICITY.

A Current Could Travel to the Sun in Three and a Half Minutes.

Philadelphia scientists are preparing to find out how fast an electric current travels. An experiment will be made, probably from the Franklin institute, by connections over the Atlantic cable to Liverpool and return. A recent test appeared to show that an electric current shuffled over to Europe and back in something like a second, or at the rate of only some 400,000 miles a minute, while light ambles along at a ten-million-a-minute gait. American scientists are not willing to give up the record to sunlight.

The most recent experiment was tried at McGill college, Montreal, to Liverpool and return. The distance traversed was 8,000 miles. Time, one second and one-twentieth of a second. The conditions were not good. Hence the necessity for another experiment. Some enthusiastic electricians claim that a current will speed around the world in a trifle over three seconds, or cover the distance to the sun, 96,000,000 miles, in three and one-half minutes.

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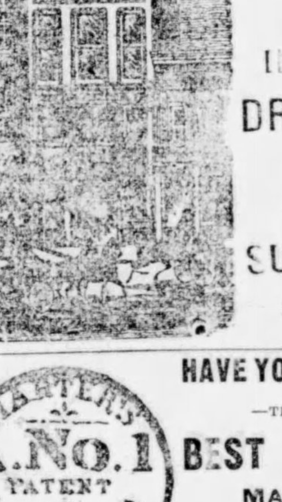

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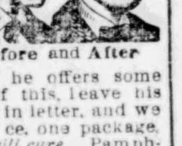

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YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.

TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.

MARRIAGE.—Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualification, speedily restored.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in Male or Female, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual habits of mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. Medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States.

EPILEPSY, OR FITS—Positively cured by a new and never-failing method. Testimonials furnished.

FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given.

Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.

WONDERFUL CURES Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed. No risks incurred.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. List of 130 questions free. Address, with postage, DR. FRANCE. Nos. 38 and 40 W. Gay St., Columbus, O.

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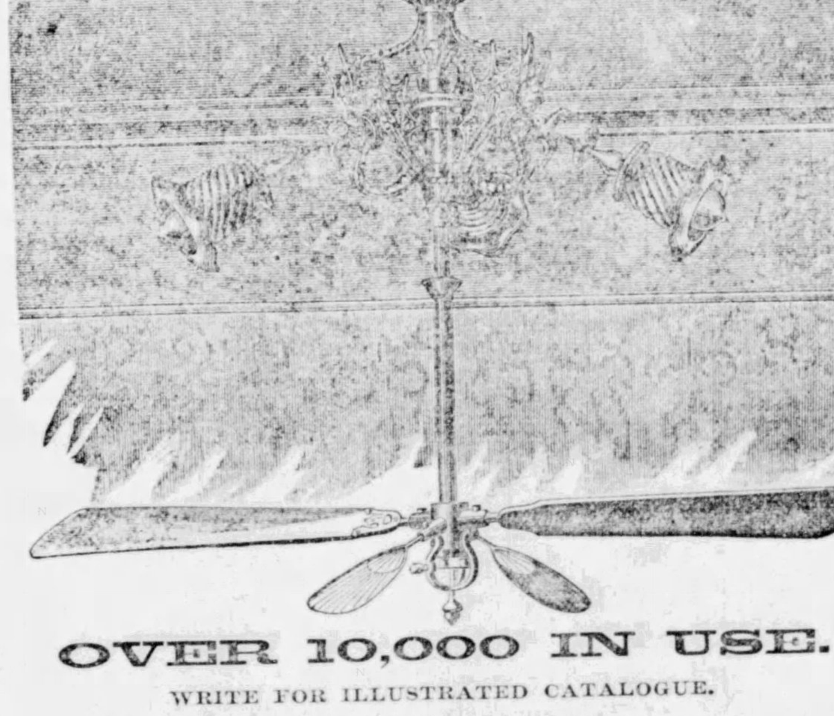

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BICYCLES AND SUNDRIES AT COST--FOR CASH

CALL SOON!

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TRANSFER BUILDING."

Steel Ceiling!

Ask your Architect to specify the Kinnear Ceiling. It will not Crack or Fall Off.

We can furnish it in various designs. Our prices are made low so that you can afford to have it. See Boody House lobby. Write for prices.

THE KINNEAR & GAGER CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DRINK GERMAN COFFEE

IT IS THE BEST.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Ticket office.

All trains run on Central Standard time which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * (star) daily. Trains marked †, daily except Sunday. Trains marked ‡, daily except Saturday.

From Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Summit, Chestnut and Mulberry st.

Depart for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York: Atlantic Express, 7 20 a m. Day Express, 2 25 p m. Fast Line, *9 p m.
Arrive Toledo, 9 15 a m, 5 10 p m and *11 25 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

ARRIVE. NORWALK DIVISION—EAST. DEPART

*7 35 a m. Boston & Chicago Special.
9 45 a m Boston & Chicago Accom.. *5 20 p m
*4 50 p m........Fast Mail.......... *2 55 p m
*10 55 p m.....New York Express...... *9 35 a m
*8 10 a m ..... Chicago Mail..........
7 35 p m...Buffalo Accomidation.. 6 10 a m
1 40 p m...Norwalk Accommodation.. 3 40 p m

SANDUSKY DIVISION—EAST.

....Boston & N Y Special ... *5 00 p m
*8 25 a m..New York & Chicago Lim.. *11 55 p m
*1 55 p m..Chicago & New York Ex.. *10 30 p m
9 35 a m. Buffalo & Chicago Accom. 5 10 p m
.......Atlantic Express...... *4 00 a m
5 45 p m.......Accommodation ...... 5 50 a m

OLD ROAD—WEST.

.Boston & Chicago Special. *7 40 a m
*10 25 p m...Fast N Y & Boston Ex..
*2 50 p m........Fast Mail.......
*9 15 a m....Bost & Chicago Accom.. *7 50 p m
4 40 p m...Michigan Accomodation.. 9 50 a m

AIR LINE DIVISION—WEST.

*2 55 p m. Chicago & Boston Special.
4 45 a m.......Atlantic Express.....
1 50 p m. New York & Chicago Lim. *3 30 a m
.......Chicago Fast Mail..... *3 10 a m
.......Chicago Express ..... *2 00 p m
........Pacific Express....... *11 05 p m
*5 45 p m. Buffalo & Chicago Accom. 10 05 a m
1 10 a m. Kendallville Accomodat'n. 6 00 p m

JACKSON BRANCH

9 15 a m.........Express .... 9 50 a m
4 40 p m.........Express .... 7 50 p m

LANSING BRANCH.

1 50 p m.........Express.......... 9 50 a m
10 25 p m.........Express..........

KALAMAZOO & GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

2 50 p m...........Express.......... 11 15 p m
10 25 p m...........Express........... 9 50 a m

DETROIT BRANCH.

9 25 a m.........Express .... 7 42 a m
4 42 p m.........Express.......... 10 10 a m
8 20 p m.........Express.......... 4 05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON

Union Depot.

*7 00 a m....Cin & Ind Express.... 10 15 a m
4 00 p m....Cin & Ind Express.... *3 30 p m
1 00 p m....Cin & Ind Express.... *11 40 p m
11 35 a m....Cincinnati Express.... 6 45 a m
1 40 a m....Cincinnati Express, Sundays only.
8 00 a m Findlay & B Green Express 6 45 a m
4 00 p m Findlay & B Green Express 3 30 p m
1 00 a m Findlay & B Green Express 6 05 p m
11 35 a m Findlay & B Green Express 10 15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY,

UNION DEPOT.

*8 55 p m........Pacific Express...... *12 10 a m
4 15 p m....Kansas City Express.... 10 20 a m
*1 40 a m......St Louis Express..... *5 30 p m
1 00 a m.......Defiance Accom ...... 4 45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

1 10 p m......Mackinac & Det Ex..... 4 20 p m
*10 05 a m.....N Y & Boston Express.. *7 45 a m
*11 20 p m .....New York Express..... *9 05 p m
*5 20 p m.........Detroit Express...... *5 05 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

1 25 p m...Pitts, Steubville & Mar Ex.. 7 40 a m
..........Through Express....... 1 00 p m
*1 40 a m.....Cleveland & N Y Ex.... 4 50 p m
4 20 p m..............Mixed Local........ 6 45 a m
.......Mixed Oak Harbor....... *7 45 p m
..Orrville Ex, Sunday only. 5 20 p m

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN

11 15 p m.........Cadillac Mail........ 6 00 a m
1 10 p m.........Clare Express......... 10 00 a m
4 50 a m......Mt Pleasant Express...... 3 20 p m

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

Union Depot.

10 20 p m....St Louis Day Express.... 6 25 a m
*5 20 a m.. St Louis Night Express .. *5 25 p m
8 30 a m..........Delphos Pass......... 4 30 p m

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.

11 10 p m....Chicago & Toledo Ex.... 6 40 a m
*8 55 p m.......Mail and Express..... *7 35 a m
1 50 p m...........Local .... 6 10 a m

*Daily except Sunday. On Sunday these trains will run between Toledo and Addison.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO

Buckeye Route.

*7 15 a m.....Columbus Express..... *6 30 a m
2 20 p m Ohio River Mail & Express 10 35 a m
*8 30 p m......Columbus Express...... *5 20 p m

TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RY.

Depot, Bridge Street, East Toledo.

9 10 a m Findlay & Kenton Express 7 20 a m
3 25 p m Findlay & B Green Express 10 30 a m
6 40 p m Findlay & Kenton Express 4 20 p m
9 10 a m Find & Kenton Ex Sunday 6 00 p m

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RY.

Depot, Bridge Street, East Toledo.

8 20 p m....Columbus & Corning Ex.. 10 20 a m
1 00 a m..........Bucyrus Express...... 5 30 p m

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.

TIME TABLE:

Arrive *3:55 a. m. Depart *12:10 a m
" 4:55 p m. " 12:00 noon

Trains arrive and depart from Union Depot.

D&C MACKINAC TOURS!

PETOSKEY SOO LAKE SUPERIOR

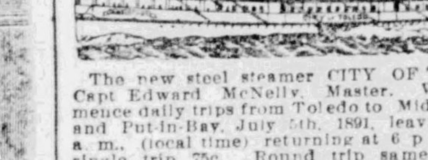
By Palace Side-Wheel Steamers of the DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAV. CO.

Via Steamer Idlewild to Detroit.

The Best and Quickest Service at Lowest Rates.

A. A. SCHANTZ, A.G.P.A. WM. GATES, Agt, Detroit. Boody House.

FOR PUT-IN-BAY.



The new steel steamer CITY OF TOLEDO, Capt Edward McNelly, Master. Will commence daily trips from Toledo to Middle Bass and Put-In-Bay, July 5th, 1891, leaving at 9 a. m. (local time) returning at 6 p. m. Fare single trip 75c. Round trip same day $1. Round trip good for season $1.25, to Cleveland $1.75, to Detroit $1, to Sandusky $1. Sunday excursions 50c. Arrangements for excursions can be made by applying on board or at office foot of Monroe street. Connect at Put-In-Bay with steamers for Detroit, Cleveland and Sandusky. Eugene Knight, Agent, foot of Monroe street. Calvin Cone, General Manager.

Presque Isle Time Table

STEAMERS PASTIME AND EVENING STAR.

Leave Toledo.		Leave Presqueisle.
10 a m		10:45 a m
12 m		12:45 p m
2:00 p m	Band	2:30 p m
3:30 p m	Concert	4:15 p m
5:15	Supper Boat	7 p m
8:30	Dancing	10:30 p m

Sunday boats leave every hour. Commencing 10 a m. F. N. QUALE, Manager.

GRUMMOND'S MACKINAC LINE

Passenger Steamer every Tuesday at 8 a. m., for Mackinac, Alpena, Oscoda and Lake Huron way ports. S. B. Grummond, *Owner and Gen'l Man'r* Detroit, Mich. F. N. Quale, *Agt.*, Toledo.

TIME CARD. Str. C. B. Wallace

Formerly J V Lutts,

Will leave foot of Monroe St. as follows:

Leave Toledo	Leave Maumee and Perrysburg.
	7:30 a m
10:15 a m	12:15 p m
3:00 p m	5:00 p m
6:00 p m	

Moonlight ride and free dancing every Sunday night with Eagle brass band. Leaves Toledo 6 p. m. Leaves Perrysburg 8 p. m.

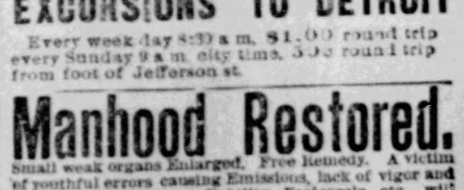
STEAMSHIP AGENCY!

Tickets and staterooms on all lines of lake and ocean steamers. For diagrams, circulars, etc., apply to Gates ticket office, Boody house, Toledo.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT CO.

For stateroom berths and all information, address, T. H. Barkdull, Pass'gr Agt., 224 St. Clair st., Toledo, O.

Str. Idlewild



EXCURSIONS TO DETROIT

Every week day 8:30 a m. $1.00 round trip every Sunday 9 a m. city time, 50c round trip from foot of Jefferson st.

Manhood Restored.

Small weak organs Enlarged. Free Remedy. A victim of youthful errors causing Emissions, lack of vigor and development, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc., will gladly send (sealed) *Free* to all sufferers a recipe that cured him after all other remedies failed. Address with stamp, L. A. Bradley, Grocer, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Sexual Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crouch, 202 Grand St., New York.

MARKETS.

The market quotations in the BEE are compiled from United Press special dispatches and from reports received by the Toledo Produce Exchange, and specially arranged by Mr. Denton B. Smith, secretary of the Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BEE, TOLEDO, O., July 17.

London Wheat—Buyers are holding off waiting for concessions, market dull; Corn quiet, slow. Liverpool wheat dull, prices unchanged; Corn firm.

Liverpool received in the last six days 696,000 bu wheat, of which 35,000 was American; and 97,000 bu of corn.

The receipts of wheat to-day at seven principal western points are 691,074 bu compared with 295,600 bu on the same day last year.

Baltimore received day before yesterday 12,752 bu wheat, corresponding day in 1890 44,046 bu, so far this season 259,589 bu, same time in 1890 509,528 bu.

The receipts of wheat at seven principal western points to-day are 396,474 bu in excess of the corresponding Friday in 1890.

The export clearances yesterday from four Atlantic ports were light in wheat, flour and corn.

English markets as reported herein are dull and waiting with unchanged quotations. Corn firm and dearer.

Michigan Wheat Crop.

Geo. McLane, Esq., secretary of Detroit board of trade, in an interesting communication to the Detroit Free Press, reviews the statement of the Michigan wheat crop by the secretary of state. He gives the consensus of opinion amongst dealers in favor of a wheat yield of at least 17.5 to 18 bu, and an aggregate crop of about 28,500,000 bu, compared with an estimate by the secretary of state of 15.6 bu and an aggregate of 24,700,000.

We have crossed that state in two directions within three weeks and we believe Secretary Lane is below the actual condition of the crop. It is quite surprising to hear of extraordinary yields. Of course, not all are excessive, but all are satisfied. There is no complaint. We believe Michigan will produce 30,000,000 bu of wheat this year and we hope Detroit will rake down a goodly portion of it. We give herein statements of phenomenal yields.

English Markets.

London cable says buyers are holding off hoping for concessions in prices and they will get it if the fool American dealers continue to pound down the market which this year is the arbiter of values.

The Situation.

As we have before extracted, Mr. Griffin, our commercial agent at Limoges, France, states the need of France this year including wheat for resowing at 362,000,000 bu. and her production at 235,000,000 bu. Deficit 128,000,000 bu. This statement may be excessive, but if liberal allowance is made for recently improved conditions the gap is a large one. Germany is stated to promise 28,000,000 bu deficiency as compared with last crop, and 72,000,000 bu deficiency in rye. Hungary is deficient. Spain also, and Russia in wheat and rye anything to suit bulls and bears both. If the situation don't justify higher prices in a little time we will "depart in peace" as a prophet.

The wheat markets in this country opened weak and ¼@⅜c lower and the decline was increased to ⅝@¾c. Later the markets recovered part of the loss and New York closed about where it did yesterday. Chicago has been more irregular, and closes ⅝@½c lower.

Corn has been very quiet. Prices advanced, but the gain was lost. New York closes ⅝c lower for September and steady for September. Chicago closed about at yesterday's prices.

In Toledo the trading in wheat futures has been about as active as usual. The sales aggregate 2,000,000 bu. At the opening the market was decidedly weak and ¼ to ⅜c lower, but later on there was improved confidence and the closing prices are near the same as yesterday. On the call July sold at 85⅝c and August at 85⅞@¾c.

After the call July sold at 85⅝c, and closed at 86¼c a loss of ¼c; August at 85⅝c, and closed at 86¼c; September at 86¾c; December at 89c, closing at 89¾c.

After change, July at 86½c; August at 86⅜@86½c; new, 86⅝c.

Cash wheat was also in active request. Sales of 75,000 bu; opening prices were 1c lower; the market was a little irregular but closing prices are ¼c below yesterday. No. 2 soft sold at 85⅝c and closed at 86¼c; No. 3 soft at 82½@83⅝c and August at 84c. No. 2 hard at 84c; No. 3 hard at 81½c.

Corn; nothing doing; No. 2 63@54c. Oats, No. 2, 41c; August at 28¼c; No. 3 white, 41c. Rye, July at 67c; August at 66@66½c. Clover seed, Dec. about $4.30.

Freights.

Lake freight to Buffalo, Wheat 1¾c Corn 1⅝c; Erie Canal, including charges [illegible]; Toledo to New York [illegible].

Lake and rail rate to New York, 7¼c wheat, 7c corn; Boston, 10c wheat, 8¼c corn; Philadelphia, 6c wheat, 6c corn; Baltimore, 6c wheat; 5¾c corn.

Daily Movement of Grain.

	Receipts Wheat	Receipts Corn	Receipts Oats	Shipments Wheat	Shipments Corn	Shipments Oats
N. Y.	133900	107000	55 00	103727	16138	560
Balto	26115	2820	2 00	20 0		
Phila	5363	8 55	11751	19.0	28632	8451
Boston		11590	20315		25 79	
Toledo	116990	1636		120451	2613	16 0
Chicago	218184	215524	1179 9	404124	341544	108279
Milw'kee	10410	2820	18 00		1 40	5 00
St L	17800	3900	16 00	8860	27000	20 9
Detroit	3,884	3908	1,051	6461		
Duluth	11657			15.09		
Minne	117000			16250		

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, July 17.—1 p. m.—Wheat cargoes off coast at opening, very quiet; maize very quiet. Wheat cargoes on passage and for shipment, buyers hold off hoping to obtain some concessions in prices; maize slow.

MARK LANE.—Wheat at opening dull; maize quiet. Weather hot and forcing.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—1:00 p. m.—Wheat market dull, demand poor; holders offer sparingly. American mixed corn firm, demand fair, 5s 8d. Red western spring wheat No 2 to No 1, 7s 8d; Cala wheat No 2 to No 1, 7s 10½d@7s 11d; Kansas winter hard, 7s 8½d. Wheat off coast, demand poor; corn demand fair. Receipts of wheat past six days, 418,000 centals, of which 15,000 centals was American. Receipts of corn past six days, 58,500 centals.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8⅝c. Futures steady; July, $7 86; August, $7 86; September, $8 00; October, $8 11.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Opening: Wheat—July, 85¼c; September, 85⅝c. Corn—July, 56c; September, 52⅝c. Oats—September, 27⅝c. Pork—July, $10 87½; September, $11 07½. Lard—July, $6 42½; September, $6 60. Ribs—July, $6 65; September, $6 72½.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Flour dull; city mill extra, $5 25@5 35; Minnesota extra, $3 80@5 10; fine, $3 25@4 00; superfine, $3 65@4 25. Wheat opened weak and continued weak throughout the first hour. Prices declined 1¼c by 11 o'clock. In the hour to noon there was a rally of ⅜c. No 2 red winter, cash, 95⅞c; July, 93⅛c; August, 92⅜c; September, 92⅝c; October, 93⅛c. Corn opened strong and advanced steadily throughout the morning. At midday prices were up ⅝c; No 2 mixed cash, 73⅛c; August, 64⅛c; September, 61⅛c; October, 59⅝c. Oats dull but steady; No 2 mixed, cash, 48c; August, 44c; September, 32⅛c. Rye and barley neglected. Pork dull; mess, $12 00@13 50 for new. Lard quiet; July, $6 71; August, $6 68. Molasses slow; 12c for 50 test. Turpentine fairly active; 16⅛@37⅛c. Rosin steady; strained to good, $1 37½@1 42½. Petroleum nominal. Freights more active and higher; grain to London, steam, 3⅛d. Butter dull and weak; western extra, 17½@18c. Cheese active; Ohio flat, 5⅛@7c. Eggs dull and easier; western, 16½@17c. Rice nominal. Sugar, refined, firmer; cutloaf and crushed, 5⅛c; powdered, 4 11-16c; granulated, 4 7-16@4 9-16c. Tallow active and firm; prime city, 4⅛c. Coffee steady; fair rio, 19⅛c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts 15,000; shipments 4,000; market steady to strong; prime to extra natives, $5 85@6 20; one lot, $6 40; others, $4 25@5 50; Texans, $3 00@4 85; stocker, $2 50@3 90; cows at $2 75@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts 18,000, shipments 10,000; market opened higher, closed weak, lower; rough and common, $4 50@4 90; mixed and packers, $5 10@5 25; prime heavy and butcher weights, $5 25@5 45; light, $4 85@5 50.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000; shipments 2,500; market steady on mutton grades; others weak to lower; native ewes, $3 50@4 75; mixed and wethers, $4 75@5 25; Texans, $4 12½; westerns, $4 40@4 75; lambs, $5 75@6 35.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,395 head, all for exporters and slaughterers; no trade, feeling firm; dressed beef steady, 8½@9¾c; shipments to-day, 701 beeves, and 100 sheep; to-morrow, 3,080 beeves.

Calves—Receipts, 1,043 head; market firm; veal, $5 00@5 25; buttermilk calves, $2 40@3 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,182 head; sheep steady; lambs ½c lower; sheep, $4 00@5 35; lambs, $4 75@6 00; dressed mutton, steady, 8@10c; dressed lambs weak, 9@10½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,458 head, consigned direct; nominally steady, $4 30@5 45.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Cattle—Receipts 11 loads through, 2 sale; steady and firm; no good here.

Hogs—Receipts 30 loads through, 3 sale; strong and active; mediums, $5 60@5 65.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 5 loads through, 1½ sale; very dull and very little doing; best sheep quotable at $4 75@5 00; common to fair, $3 50@4 00; lambs at $5 50@6 25.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Cattle—Receipts 2,560; shipments 1,190; market steady; steers at $3 00@6 00; cows, $1 50@3 50; stockers and feeders, $2 40@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts 3,150; shipments 1,960; market excited and 10@25c higher; bulk, $4 95@5 10; all grades, $4 00@5 15.

Sheep—Receipts 580; shipments 570; market steady.

PRICES CURRENT.

Poultry—Springers, 20@25c a piece; old 7c per lb; ducks, $2 00@3 50 per doz; geese, $3 00@4 00.

Provisions—Pork, better; mess, $11 50 per bbl; short, $13 00; clear, $18 50; short clear, $14 00 pounds. Hams, 18 lbs and over, 10½c; 15 lbs, average 11c; 12 lbs and under, 11½c. Shoulders, 8c. Breakfast bacon, clear, 9½c; rib, 9c. Smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8c; by barrel, 8½c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 8½c; refined, 7¼c; 50 lb tins, 8c. Bacon sides, 8c. Bologna, 6c.

Butter—Gathered creams, 17@20c; fancy Ohio creamery, 26c; fancy northwestern creamery, 27@28c; fancy dairy, 18@20c; prime to choice, 14@16c; medium, 10@12c; common, 7@8c per pound. The market is dull for all grades, and lower prices on choice stock are looked for.

Calves—Choice, 6½c; medium, 6c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4c per lb; country, 4c. Market strong.

Hides—Kip skins, 5c; calf skins, 6c; light hides, 4c; heavy steers, 5½c; No 1 green, 5c; No 2 do, 3c; No 1 wet salted, 6c; No 2 do, 4c; No 1 bull, 3½c; No 1 dry flint, 10c; No 2 do, 7c; dry-salted, 6@7c per bbl; sheep pelts, full wool, $1 00@1 50; glue stock, 2c. Market dull and quiet.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c; burry and cots, 12@15c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c. Market firm, with fair demand for new clip.

Blackberries—$4 00 per bu.

Currants—$2 00@2 50 per bu.

Gooseberries—$2 00@2 50 per bu.

Cherries—$2 00 per bu.

Raspberries.—$3 50 per bu.

Peaches—$2 50@3 00 per bu.

Watermelons—18@20c.

Blueberries—$4 00@5 00 per bu.

Celery—25@40c per dozen.

Vegetables—Potatoes, new, $2 00 per bbl; new rose, $3 00. Cabbage home grown, $1 00 per bbl. Onions, Bermuda, $2 00 per crate; southern, $1 75@2 25 per sack. Cucumbers, 25c per dozen. New beets, 25c per dozen. Peas, $1 00 for home grown. Tomatoes, $2 00@2 25 per crate. String beans, green, 75c; wax, $1 00.

Eggs—Quiet but scarce and firm at 16@17c per dozen.

Hay—Choice timothy, $15 00@16 00; No 2 do $12 00@13 00; mixed, $10 00@11 00. Straw, $10.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85c@$1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Millfeed—Bran, $18 00 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $20 00; middlings $22 00 and $1 00 more in bags.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family 5 25, winter patent, $5 00@5 50; fancy, $5 25@5 50 winter family, $5 25@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 00; low grade, $4 00; northwestern rye, $5 25@5 50 per bbl.

Salt—85c per small bbl; large, 90c per bbl, Michigan, on track, 75c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 50@2 60; navy and medium, $2 30@2 40 per bu.; western navy, $2 50@2 75.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, $1 00@1 10 per gallon; manufactured, 75@90c.; sugar, 11@12½c. per lb.; Common, 8@10c. Market quiet.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 34@36c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 9@10c per lb; evaporated, 12@13c; peaches, 7@8c. Market dull.

Cheese—New York full cream, 10@11c; Michigan full cream, 9@9½c; Young America, 9@10c; fancy Schweitzer, 14½@15c; twins, 11½@12c per pound. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Fish—Mackerel, No. 1 large shore, per bbl, $28 00@30 00; No. 1 shore, $26 00@27 00; No. 1 medium, $20 00@21 00; No. 2 shore, $17 50@18 50. White fish, No. 1, per half bbl, $7 50; No. 2, $5 00@5 25. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 25c per box. Very quiet.

Oils—Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana standard car lots, 6¼c; water white 150 headlight, 8¾c; lard oil, 52@53c; linseed oil, 54@56c.

Turpentine—Dull at 39@40c per gal.

Feathers—Prime live white geese, 43c and scarce; old and mixed, 38@40c per pound on arrival. Market firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; Western, 28@33c; foreign, 60c per lb.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@3¾c per lb; do screened, 3¼@3½c; recleaned and handpicked, 3¾@4¼c.

Groceries.—Coffee, common, 19½c; ordinary, 19@19½c; low fair, 20@20½c; fair, 20½@21c; prime, 21½c; choice, 21¾@22c; yellow, 23@24c; Caracas, 23@24½c; Javas, 24½@29c; Mochas, 27@30c. Sugars strong, higher; cutloaf, 5½c; powdered 5⅝c; granulated, 4½c; confectioner's A, 4⅜c; mould A 4⅝c; off A, 4 5-16c; extra C, 4c; yellows, 3⅛@3⅝c. Great demand for high grades with shipments heavy. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 27@35c. Rice firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c per pound; Japan, 6¼@6½c. The foregoing are wholesale, not jobbing prices, which are fractionally higher.

Satteens—B C Henrietta satteens, 10½c net; A Henrietta satteens, 16c reg; B Henrietta satteens, 20c reg; C Henrietta satteens, 22½c reg; D Henrietta satteens, 25c reg; E Henrietta satteens, 30c reg.

Warps—White rose white, 18c; white rose colors, 21c; wadding black, 5c; wadding white, 15c; Stark A bags, $20 00 a bale; Georgia bags $15 50; Eureka bags, $17 00.

KANSAS LOYAL TO PLUMB.

He is Always in Line With His People.

He is to the Republicans of His State What Beck Was to the Democrats of Kentucky.

Washington, July 17.—Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has just returned here from a visit home. He spends a good deal of his time in Washington during what is known as the vacations of congress, looking after the interests of his constituents; and those interests, it may be truthfully said, never suffer for anything the senator can procure.

He is a capable, indefatigable worker, and enjoys the reputation of being constantly in closer, more intelligent touch with his people than any other man in congressional life.

Senator Plumb, in many of his characteristics and even in his giant frame, suggests to the observer here the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky. The eminent Scotch-Kentuckian was a big man physically and mentally, absolutely without show or fear or bluff, downright and sincere, and one of the most rapid talkers that ever threw a staff of stenographers into a panic.

He was an exceedingly ugly customer in debate. He was not exactly intolerant but there were times when he had that air, and at all times the other fellow had good occasion to look out for himself.

Mr. Beck took his commission as senator seriously. What is called and what passes for society here saw very little of him. He was not unsociable, for he loved his friends, had many of them and met them frequently. But teas and receptions were his abomination.

He spent his time in the main looking after the business which his people had sent him here to transact for them. The consequence was he remained to the end of his life the greatest political power in the Blue Grass state.

Mr. Plumb is the Beck of his party, and has his party at home at his beck and call. He keeps his eyes open constantly for the interests of Kansas. Society takes up very little of his time.

He is on the go from the hour he reaches town until the hour of his departure, and no point is overlooked during his stay. In the senate he bears a noteworthy and effective part in the debates, and when he takes the floor there is always attention given him.

The present leadership of his party is not at all to his liking, and he does not hesitate to say so. Nor does he approve of the extent to which Reed and McKinley carry their ideas of protection.

Still he is a republican, and does his fighting within the party lines. He voted against the McKinley bill, but he afterwards supported his party's candidates who were running on a protection platform.

Mr. Plumb is only 54 years of age. He seems good for 40 years more, and his friends say that if so long a span should be granted him he can spend it all in the senate, if it suits him to do so.

INTO A THRESHER.

Farmer's Leg Runs Through a Machine.

Lucky Escape from an Awful Death—Wapakoneta's Water Works Election.

WAPAKONETA, July 17.—(Special)—A. W. McCally is in a critical condition from injuries received to-day while threshing.

He was standing on the top of the machine and slipped into the mouth.

His right leg was torn off at the knee and the dismembered limb passed through the machine.

This is waterworks election day. The proposition to build the plant will hardly carry.

Paid the Costs.

DUBLIN, July 17.—Mr. Parnell has paid the costs in the O'Shea divorce case. They amounted to $5,000.

The Potato in Skibbereen.

DUBLIN, July 17.—The potato crop of the Skibbereen district has been very seriously damaged by blight.

THE MILBURNS KICK

On the Price for Gas Charged Them,

And Write a Letter on the Subject—Business Which Came Up at the Gas Trustees' Meeting Last Night.

The natural gas trustees met last evening, all members being present except Mr. Backus.

A communication was read from City Solicitor Read directing that $150 be retained from the contractor to pay for a new fire department cable across Swan creek, the old one having been cut in several places. Referred to Manager Tobey for investigation.

Secretary Brown's bond in the sum of $10,000 was presented and referred to the finance committee.

Petitions for gas were read from residents on the following streets: River street, between Congress and Bowman; Vinton street, between North Railroad avenue and the canal; Moore street, between Balfe street and Poe's grove; South Railroad avenue, between Maumee avenue and Sumner street. They were referred to committee on city plant.

Councilman Bay, in a letter, complained relative to the imperfect work done by the contractor in relaying the pavement on Broadway, and Manager Tobey was directed to examine and report.

A communication from Jonas Fry, claiming pay for another well on his property in Bloom township was referred to committee on territory.

Lincoln Smith, of Air Line Junction, at the request of the board, made a proposition to build the line on Western avenue, from Langdon street to Air Line Junction, if the city would furnish one-half of the pipe and pay the extra expense of crossing the canal. The proposition was referred to Dr. Tobey, to submit a plan and contract for the approval of the board.

It was voted to pay R. W. Smith $20,000 when he shall have purchased bonds to allow the same to be done.

A request from the Libby glass works for terms on which gas would be furnished went to the committee on gas.

The following communication was read from the Milburn Wagon company:

To H. A. Tobey, Mgr. Natural Gas Department, Toledo, O.:

Replying to yours of 11: Will say that we thought we were at least liberal in offering the city $300 a year more for gas than we paid the Northwestern company, but it don't seem from your letter that we were. Allow me to suggest that you better say to the trustees that they change this price to $3,000 instead of $2,500, as they are just as much warranted in doing this as they are to $2,500, and besides it is easier to divide $3,000 by 12 than it is $2,500; as in the one case it comes in even dollars, in the other case it breakes up even the cents. I am not writing this in a joke, and will simply say that The Milburn Wagon company are not ready to contract. This same reply will apply to the Pin company price. It seems that because I was fair and open, giving your people all the information I could, that they are anxious to take advantage of it; but they might as well understand first as last that they can't do it; that we do not have to have the gas, have got in a good oil plant, and have them on record as not being satisfied with an advance over the contracts of the Northwestern company of 5 per cent. to the Pin company and almost 15 per cent. to The Wagon company. Still I suppose this don't cut any figure now that they have succeeded in getting their pipes to town. The matter of justice cuts no figure with them. Understand, we don't deny but they are in the same position we are—that is, that they don't have to sell us gas any more than we have to buy it. Perhaps we better just let this matter go, and you sell your gas to your friends, from whom you can get contracts at least at a much lower price, as is illustrated in your proposition to the oil mill.

Respectfully,
MILBURN WAGON CO.,
C. F. MILBURN, Pres't. F.

After the reading it was placed on file. Relative to the price fixed, President Parsons stated that Mr. Milburn had shown him a card as to his bill for a mouth to be $184. Asked if this was an average month, Mr. Milburn replied that it was. A week later in a conversation Mr. Parsons was informed that the company had paid $250 for the month. This was the occasion for the fixing of the price by the committee at $3,000 per year.

Mr. Brown moved that Manager Tobey be directed to propose to the Milburn's, Toledo Pin company and Toledo Licorice company that gas will be furnished at 8 cents net per 1,000, meter measure. This was carried.

The bill for horse and buggy for field superintendent was ordered paid.

The labor pay roll for the first half of July amounting to $1,300.01, was presented and ordered paid.

President Parsons and Dr. Jones were appointed a committee to attend a meeting of citizens to be held at the corner of Nebraska avenue and Division streets in the interest of pipe line extension.

Some minor changes were made in the by-laws affecting the order of business.

Conveyance was directed to be furnished City Inspector Meissner when his services were needed.

A communication from property owners on Scottwood avenue was submitted, which opens up a new question. The property protesting is largely vacant lots. The trustees have authority under the assessment plan, it is agreed, to lay the pipe, but it is not known what effect remonstrances will have. It will serve to show, however, the disadvantages under which the trustees may have to labor in the extension of the line. This is the petition which was referred.

TOLEDO, O., July 11, 1891.

To the Honorable Natural Gas Trustees of the City of Toledo:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned owners of property abutting on Scottwood avenue between Monroe street and Bancroft street respectfully, represent that it may be a long time before there will be need of any natural gas pipe on any considerable part of the avenue described, and ask that you take no steps to lay pipe therein until requested by the owners of a majority of the feet front upon which the assessment to pay for the same could be levied.

Frank J. Scott, L. S. Baumgardner, F. B. Dodge, executive committee Scotland association, 1,024 feet.
M. A. Scott, 1,014 feet.
F. I. Scott, 56 feet.
Mrs. Maria Calkins, 208 feet.
Marie A. Norton, 125 feet.

The Vice of Reading.

The reading habit can hardly be classed with that of the opium habit or with the swearing habit, as deserving a place among the grosser vices of mankind. Indeed, there are some who will even deny that the reading habit is a vice at all. They will maintain that it ought, on the contrary, to be encouraged and extended. Such are the curious vagaries of opinion which makes life interesting! Reading is still taught, I believe even to innocent little children in primary schools.

There is a difference, however, between reading and the reading habit, as there is a difference between drinking and the drinking habit. Even the saints have been known to alternate petitions with potations. It was among the Pilgrim Fathers and at one of their most solemn assemblies, that the meeting began with gin and ended with tobacco. Somking is not essentially pernicious. It is selfish and gluttonous smoking which is an offense against the morals. Reading is not necessarily a vicious practice. Some most excellent people read, and read again a great deal, and are not ashamed. It is selfish and gluttonous reading which deserves the reprobation of all decent people.

And that is what I mean by the reading habit. The victim of this unfortunate habit is never satisfied unless he is reading something. Whenever and wherever he sits down, in a street car or in a steamer, in a breakfast room or in a parlor, out go his hands after a book or a paper—read, read, read. No matter what; advertisements will do as well as anything else. And no remembrance afterward of what he has been reading; no more impression made upon the mind than the magic lantern pictures makes upon the canvas sheet. This is not a search after knowledge, nor the exercise of a literary taste, nor the enjoyment of a literary pleasure. The victim of this monomania gets no more good out of the page than the printing press did. The reading habit is nothing but a habit. It is a vice. It is another way of chewing gum.

The reading habit ought to be a good count in an indictment for divorce. Who will live with a man that cares more for pages and paragraphs than he does for wife and children? He keeps selfish silence, cultivates unsociability; might as well be asleep, or made out of wood, so far as his contribution to the pleasure of the household goes. By and by he gets so that he can't talk, even when he wants to. Finally he dosen't want to. He has become a newspaper deaf mute.

The best amusement in life is rational conversation, and that depends on rational thinking. But the reading habit, discourages conversation, and stops thinking. The victim of this habit lets the printer do his talking and thinking. The more one reads the less one thinks. For, surely, thinking is not a game of follow-my-leader. There is no real thinking without independence. Nobody is thinking when he is only holding a book in his hand and letting somebody else think for him. You can't think with your eyes. We are all the time thinking and giving out, just as we breathe. But it is possible to cultivate the act of taking in at the expense of the act of giving out. Great readers are very often mere prisons of knowledge. There may be a great deal of useful information stowed away in their brains, but nobody gets any good of it. Set these bookworms to teach, and they make a failure of it. They can't even talk.

Yes; and the reading habit blinds people. You can't see the world through the covers of a book. You can't see your wife across the breakfast table through a newspaper. Put that down and look about you if you want to see anything.

Who shall say hard enough words about the vice of reading? It is the enemy of social life; it destroys domestic happiness; it makes people deaf and dumb, and blind; it interferes with patriotism and religion. Stop it; don't read. Follow the wise counsel of old Omar, burn the book.

That is, burn some of the books. Don't read too much. It is the reading habit that I am trying to discourage, not the habit of reading. Some people may need to take a pledge of total abstinence in this matter, as the only way of breaking up the reading habit. But for most people, I hope, a little judicious temperance will suffice. After all, moralize as we may, we can't get along without some books; we can't live rationally without a sight of the daily paper. But in moderation that is what I want to say. Not selfishly and not gluttonously; a little, and that of the best; and if read aloud, so much the better. That will inspire thinking and enliven talking. That will change the vice into a virtue.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependents Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Ohio;

Original—John Evans, James Harding, Azariah Curtis, Marshall B Mayhew, William Tecumdy, E J Brown, Albert Morris, David K Platner, Milligan Dunn, Philip Michael, Erastus Reynolds, James A Steece, Joseph S McCartney, Cradon McCloud, John Shingle, Ervin W Meese, Robert W Miller, Edwin Taft, James J Perlier, Josiah Shaw, James E Henry, John J Paifer, Patterson Strobridge, Joseph B Shirkey, Roswell Shurtleff, Joseph W Wyrick, Jacob Snyder, Andrew Moore, William R Wilson, George Schlee, Peter G Sweet, Azariah Taylor, Elijah Williams, Orlando M Hatch, Henry A Snyder, Francis Wolfe, William Sampson, William H Puterbaugh, John S Rathburn, Charles Wilcox, Andrew W Clawson, H Williamson, John H Roberts, Harmon Bowen, J Symons, Lemuel Poole, Daniel Adams, Peter Musser, Wm Nocke, Jacob Woolam, John H Ringway, Fritz Teilman, Joshua Cooper, Samuel F Savery, Elias England, John Walter, Samuel Brown, James Warner, J Perry Wintermite, Albert M Allen, Charles H Thomer, Louis Sogars, Albert Sheets, Geo Walker, W Angelo, Newton A Tait, Anson Owen, Wm Rickman, John Bowsher, Charles Smith, Ebenezer M Griffith, Joseph Gales, Henry Grinnell, John D Minor, Joseph Ott, Francis Kodgers, Thos. Flood, Alvin H Spousler, James Crawford, Samuel Tapping, Mathew Thompson, Clark Reed, Levi Wolfe, Thomas W Bradshaw, John White, Samuel Meiers, Alvarado Quackenbush, John Vandergraph, James Watkins, Warren W Smith, Wm Ford, Byron L Talmadge, John W Thompson, Rufus Clark, Daniel H Reeder, John W. Updike, Geo A Miser, Wm Rush, Elias Slusser, Benjamin F Uspaw, Owen Parker, Thomas Read, Benjamin F Springsteen, St Clair Steel, Edwin Hoyt, James W Snodgrass, Miles P Thompson, Robert B McEwen, Andrew Warren, Isaiah Richards, Chas E Bates, Adam Kleinschmidt, Geo W Duckett, Wm P Burritt, Henry Siders, Benjamin F Dwinell, Andrew Probst, Felix Keller, Melvin J Harris, Timothy McCarty, Josiah C Stewart, Geo Ricketts, Frank Ryan, Frank Lehmier, Cobert F Fowler, David E Kirkland, Elijah Laferty, Colwell W Rinehart, Benjamin Cruise, Henry Seaman, Patrick Burns, Kiram Saterlee, Henry Peters, Joseph Vail, Oren S Hoyt, Frank Baldwin, Leonidas H Barringer, John W Sheridan, John Y McCarter, Wm Mays, Wm Foster, Robt Dudley, Peter Cubbege, John Taylor, John W Leach, Lewis W Turbay, Henry Raubert, Geo Nothnaugle, Samuel M Wise, Wilhelm Bruning, Jas M Biddle, John W Pierce, Winfield Ruttencutter, John McAfee, Andrew Seifelt, Geo F Armacost, Wm W Rine, Reuben P Clark, Barak Chase, Clark Daniels, Cyrus B May, Wm Allen, Joseph Loff, John Rosch, Edward Moyer, Lawrence Keating, Josiah Troup, Thomas Shields, John Robison, Thomas Wilford, George Wright, James Biddinger, Joel Rothermel, William H Howe, F Smith, Rankin, Isaac Philips, John Peach, James Reed, John Nunninger, John H Bentz, Jno A McKean, John S Spillman, Thomas W James, George W Kester, Giles Easton, Joseph Strine, Cadwalader M Willi ms, Daniel Perry, John G Westfall, Henry W Heckroth, David Keeny, William C Shepherd, Jason R Shaffer, Henry Russell, William Clinton, Bennett White, Martin L Harsh, James A Norris, David Hershey, George G Herr, John G Hirth, John Martin, Patrick McKenna, Newton Huff, Thos Pennyman, George Troxel, John E Smallwood, John McCracken, William B Simpson, Samuel F Troup, James Hutton, Augustus Morris, David Shindollar, John O Walker, Geo M Wilson, Francis M Stull, Wm H Power, Daniel Dundon, Valentine Swisher, Fleming S Cox, Joseph G Wilson, Johnson J Shaw, Frederic Wilson, Charles Newman, Josiah Gleave, Curtis Tittler, Joseph B Rapp, John Price, McDonald Eby, Albert J Palmer, Benjamin F Sharp, Samuel Albright, William S Belden, Wm Cardie, Henry Stamm, Nelson Swan, John S Wallace.

Additional—Jas Maxwell, Luther Hathaway, Samuel R Daugherty, Jno S McFadden, Geo. A Zitt, John Schadler, Henry O Wright, Wm. A Murphy, Israel Call, Wm. L Washam, Wm A Bird, Andrew B Newman, Gilbert T Berthoff, Wm. Marshall, Benjamin Brown, Jacob H Ross, Adam Weaver, Anthony Bren, Ryan L Sibley, Albert R Smith, Jacob Sheep, Sherman A Andrus, Harrison Leathers, Alfred Willett, Lewis W Waird, Samuel Sparrow, Daniel Sullivan, John Gillett, Edmund DeMilt, Mason Propheter, Wm. Mann, Chas. B Ramser, Andrew J Thomas.

Additional—Thos. M Edgley, John L Stevens, Herman Hulse, Geo. W Bailey, Frederick Pinkerton, Edward B Reed, John W Scott, Willis A Ford, Joseph S Crabtree, John Welch, Robert W Parks, Joseph N Blumberg, Valentine Paulus, Abraham Andrews, Samuel Friend, John C Fox, Wm. P Copus, Stephen M Taylor, John Parcels, James R Legg, John Opfer, Sereno Travel, David J Conklin, Samuel Grehn, Jonas S Stuckey, James Clary, Lafayeete D Rose, James Simpson, Lawrence Swartz.

Renewal—Mordecai Bratton, Andrew J Ulford.

Increase — Thomas F Webster, Hugh Reeves, Lewis Mills.

Reissue—Solomon Hammond, John Chidester, Simon P Kegg.

Original widows—Jane L Page, Elizabeth Mosta, Katherine Heyer.

CLEVELAND'S VALUATION.

The State Board Decides to Increase the Real Estate Duplicate 29 Per Cent.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—The state board of equalization to-day reconsidered its action relative to the valuation of Cleveland real estate. It was evident to all members that the increase made some days ago was unjust, but there was a great diversity of opinion as to how much it should be increased. Mr. Webb offered a motion to make it 20 per cent instead of 31 7-10. After a long argument the board made the increase 29 per cent. This is upon the valuation as returned by the local board, which was $76,501,478.

Death of a Prominent Lady.

RAVENNA, O., July 17.—Mrs. M. Stuart, who took poison yesterday, died. Mr. Stuart, who was at Put-in-Bay attending a meeting of the State Bar association, was telegraphed for and arrived early this morning. Mrs. Stuart was a prominent lady in society and church affairs, and her death will be sincerely regretted by all.

THE ANN ARBOR TROUBLE

General Manager Ashley Makes Slight Concessions.

Other Matters of Interest to Railroaders.

Freight Rates—Applications for Excursion Rates Refused—Grand Chief Howard's Notice.

The grand officers representing the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad had another conference with General Manager Ashley last night. Mr. Ashley presented his ultimatum in which he made slight concessions to the men. The representatives of the trainmen departed to consider the proposition. Mr. Ashley is out of town to-day. It is thought at the general offices of the road that the men will accept Mr. Ashley's terms and continue at work, but whether or not they will remains to be seen.

Various Freight Matters.

The freight committee has agreed that the minimum carload weight of vegetables between points in this territory shall be 20,000 pounds.

The freight committee has also approved an application for a rate of 80 cents per ton on brick from Zanesville, O., to Galion. This rate will expire when the shipment of one million brick contracted by the B. & O. has been made.

The Evansville and Terre Haute railroad has been given authority to apply proportional rates on lumber, etc., from Elmore, Ind., to points in this territory on the basis of 2 cents per 100 pounds less than the rates named in C. T. A. circular, No. 1144, from Evansville to the same poins.

Mr. Howard's Notice.

Grand Chief Conductor Howard, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, of this city, has issued the following notice:

"After a careful canvas of the proposition to change the place of holding our coming annual convention, I am satisfied that the interests of our brotherhood will be best served by making a change, and hereby give notice to all sub-divisions that our coming ensuing convention will be held in Louisville, Ky., commencing Monday, September 21. I earnestly expect each and every division to be not only represented, but ably represented, as matters of the utmost importance will be laid before the delegates for intelligent action. With the brightest of an outlook before us, I am for P. S. and I., etc.

Wabash Engines.

The Wabash is credited with having the largest number of engines according to its mileage of any road crossing Indiana. This applies to the road from St. Louis to Toledo. Most of the engines have been built under the eye of Superintendent of Motive Power Barnes, and are first-class in every respect.

C., H. & D. and C., J. & M.

General Freight Agent T. C. M. Schindler, of the C. J. & M., has issued the following circular to agents:

"This company having made arrangements with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad for the joint use of that company's terminals at Cincinnati, on and after July 22, all freight originating on the line of this road destined to Cincinnati, or to points beyond and routed via Cincinnati not otherwise consigned, must in all cases be routed via Carlisle and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, instead of via Franklin Junction and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, as heretofore.

All rates and divisions applying between Cincinnati and points beyond, and points on Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railroad, and points on connecting railroads, now in effect via Franklin Junction and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway, will, until further notice, apply via Carlisle and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad.

You will at once notify shippers and consignees of this change in our terminal arrangements in Cincinnati, and request consignees at your station, when ordering goods shipped from Cincinnati, to notify shippers to mark same via Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railroad, and deliver at Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad depot, Sixth and Baymiller streets, to insure prompt handling.

Sparks Along the Lines.

C. F. Cheney, auditor of the C., J. & M., is in town.

J. H. McGuire, of the Pennsylvania, has returned from Cleveland.

Traffic Manager A. G. Blair, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, is in Chicago.

Division Freight Agent E. M. Davis, of the B. & O. at Tiffin, is in town to-day.

Traveling Passenger Agent J. J. Kirby, of the T., A. A. & N. M., is up in Michigan.

H. O. Wilson, district passenger agent of the C., H. V. & T., went down the line this morning.

General Passenger Agent C. C. Jenkins, of the Clover Leaf, has returned from a trip over tue line.

Should the boycott against the Chicago & Alton be lifted that road will lose about two thousand dollars' worth of free advertising every month.

Excursion rates have been authorized to the meeting of the Young People's Christian union of the Universalist church at Cleveland August 18 to 20.

The applications of the Ohio Bar association for a low rate to Put-in-Bay July 15 to 17, has been refused by the Central Traffic association, together with the application for rates to the National religious and spiritual camp meeting at Mantua, O., July 18 to August 10.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

A Columbiana County White Girl Marries a Negro.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 17.—A sensation has been caused at Greenford, this county, by the elopement of Dick Brightwell, a young colored man, aged 18, and Miss Mary Fox, white, aged 16, residing near Hanover, Columbiana county.

Young Brightwell was employed with his father erecting a school house near the Fox residence, and thus formed the acquaintance of the girl he woed and won. The father of the bride threatens to have everyone arrested who aided in the elopement.

Republican Nominee for Senator.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 17.—Hon. John D. Abbott, of McConnelsville, was nominated over ex-Senator Cleveland by the republican senatorial convention for the joint Ninth-Fourteenth district at Athens. The district is the closest in the state, Ryan carrying it by 18 votes last fall.

A Fatal Accident.

COSHOCTON, O., July 17.—John Seward, of Keene township, this county, was crossing a bridge with a traction engine. The bridge gave way and precipitated him with the engine to the depths below, he falling underneath the engine. His life was immediately crushed out.

Major Rathbone's Successor.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The postmaster-general has appointed Marvin D. Wheeler, of New York, to be chief postoffice inspector, in place of Maj. Estes G. Rathbone, appointed fourth assistant postmaster-general.

Whether You Travel by Land or Sea

You need a medicinal safeguard. Changes of climate or temperature, brackish water, unusual diet, draughts from open windows that surly fellow passengers will not close—all these breed ailments against which the surest protection is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, finest of medicinal fortifiers. Sea sickness, land nausea, are promptly counteracted by this agreeable corrective, which is also a capital defense against malaria, the effects of a tropical or chilly temperature, damp and exposure. Persons of sedentary pursuits, mill operatives, mariners, miners, engineers, frontiersmen, persons of every calling involving mental fatigue, excessive bodily effort, and liability to unhealthful influences of any sort, regard it as an incomparable safeguard. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick headache and kidney troubles are effectually subdued by the great alterative.

BARNES ARRESTED

On a Serious Charge Preferred by Berdan & Co.

Last evening Detectives Manly and Carew arrested E. L. Barnes, a late city salesman for Berdan & Co., on a warrant sworn out before Justice Enright by Harry Sinclair, one of the members of the firm, on the charge of embezzlement to the amount of $1,900. He is now at the police station.

Mr. Barnes has been in the employ of the firm for about six years, and in an interview with him he stated that he did not understand the meaning of his arrest, and that he went away about a week ago on a visit down south and returned yesterday when the above statements resulted. He left the store on account of them wanting him to come in the store and assist. He didn't like the plan very well and resigned. He is a young married man, about 28 years old, and is a person who is well liked by all his associates. The case will come up in police court to-morrow morning. One of the firm was approached this morning, but refused to state anything in regard to the case.

VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

A Wood County Man's Two Wives.

Convicted of Bigamy, of Which He Was Only Technically Guilty, He Will be Pardoned.

Columbus, July 17.—Henry A. Smith, a young man of 23, was placed behind the bars at the Ohio state prison to serve one year for bigamy committed in Wood county, and within an hour was recommended for pardon by the state board of pardons.

The case is a peculiar one. On the trial it was shown that Smith and his wife were unable to agree and separated. She went to New York, and soon after wrote back to a brother of hers that she had secured one of the celebrated New York (bed and board) divorces.

On the strength of this Smith, after consulting an attorney, married again.

His first wife's brother then instituted a prosecution, and as it was shown that his first wife was not divorced Smith was found guilty.

The judge, in sentencing him, said he believed Smith was only technically guilty, and he wished he had power to discharge him. The warden agreed not to put the stripes on the prisoner until his application for a pardon could be made. The governor will probably pardon him.

Very Well Caned.

The numerous friends of Owen T. O'Rourke are not yet done congratulating him on his marriage of several weeks ago. Yesterday afternoon his old-time friend, Clay L. Stout, met him at his place of business and quite informally presented him with an elegant solid gold-headed cane, bearing the inscription, "O. T. O., from C. L. S." There were no speeches, but that exchange of words better than formality, that can only be prompted by sincere friendship. This is the way of Mr. Stout. He never forgets his friends. He was of the large number invited to the happy marital occasion, but was necessarily absent. But he remembered his friend, nevertheless.

A great number of people are saying that a trip up the river on the steamer C. B. Wallace can not be excelled.

Leg Torn Off.

WAPAKONETA, O., July 17.—Albert McCauly, a farmer about 50 years of age, residing in Clay township, this county, met with a horrible accident while threshing.

Having occasion to make some repairs he climbed to the top of the machine, but slipped and fell. His leg was caught in the revolving cylinder and literally torn off above the knee. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

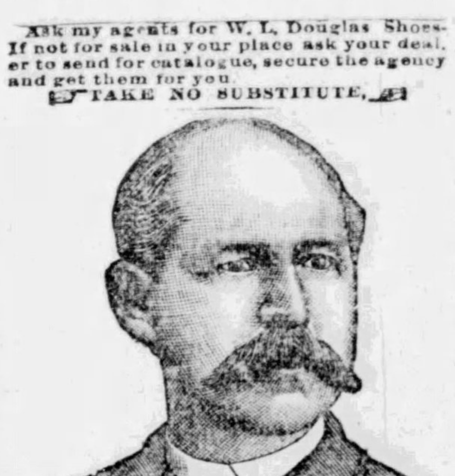
One of the Best Dailies.

The Toledo BEE has in operation five Merganthaler linotypes—trade name for type setting machines—and will set up five more when it occupies the new BEE building. The BEE is one of the best dailies in the state, and keeps pace with all the improvements in the printing line.—Bryan Democrat.

Mormonism Must Go.

The anti-Mormon party carried Salt Lake City by an increased majority at the recent school election. The barbarism of Mormonism seems to have been put by recent legislation in the course of ultimate extinction.—Louisville Commercial.

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency and get them for you.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet, made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this kind than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price, same grade as custom made shoes costing from $6.00 to $9.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and **$2.00** Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits as the increasing sales show.

Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish, equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
S. W. NETTLETON, 221 Summit Street.

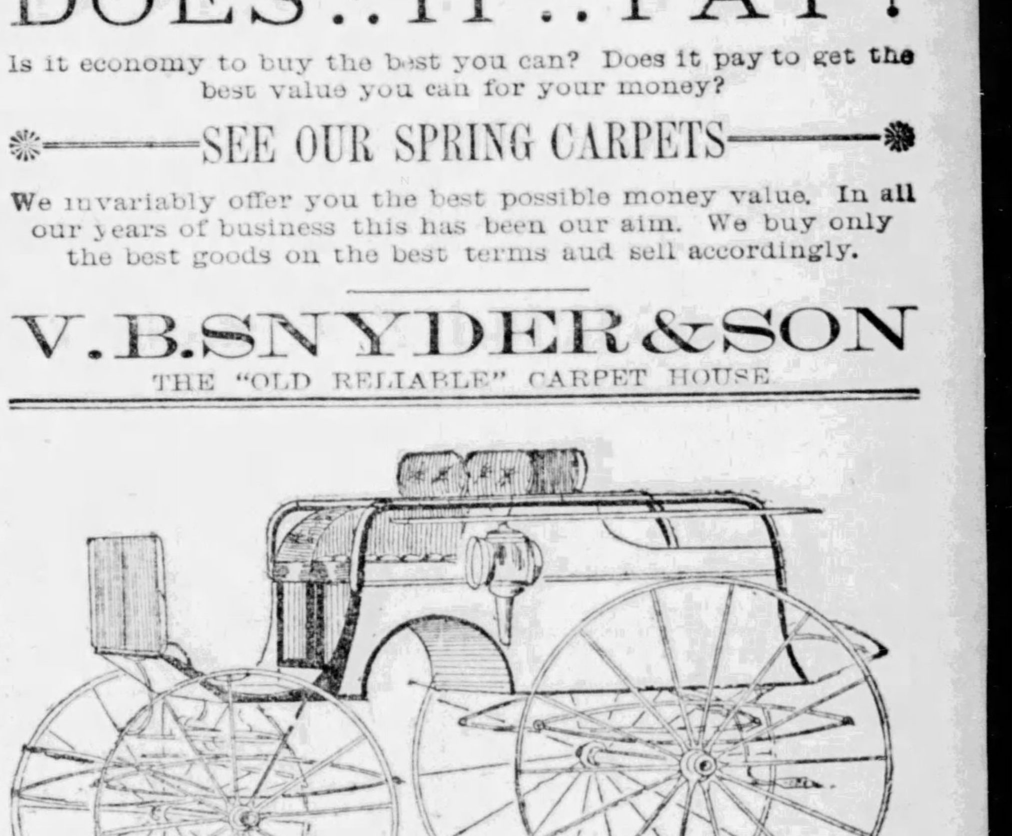
GOTOTURLEY'S
413 ADAMS STREET.
And Leave orders for
ICE CREAM and ICES.
Churches Furnished at Special Rates.

STORAGE
AND GENERAL TRUCKING.
Covered Vans for Furniture!
FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE
Delivered to and from Depots or any part of the City.
The Moreton Truck and Storage Co.

VOCAL LESSONS.
Mr. Whiting will continue his vocal lessons through the summer. This will give an opportunity for teachers and others wishing to study through the vacation. Address 609 Madison street or call at parlors of First Congregational church.

THE
PHENIX COAL COMPANY
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Jacksonville and Corning
SUNDAY CREEK COAL
Also of the Celebrated
Laurel Hill Pittsburgh Coal!
Mines located on Toledo & Ohio Central, Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking, and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railways.
Capacity of the Mines, 10,000 Tons Daily!
Being the Owners of a large number of Cars, we make shipments in Sealed Box Cars a specialty. Correspondence Solicited.
GENERAL OFFICE, 305 SUMMIT ST., TOLEDO, O.
G. G. HADLEY, Pres. and Mngr. F. W. REALS, Gen'l Sales Agt.

DOES .·. IT .·. PAY?
Is it economy to buy the best you can? Does it pay to get the best value you can for your money?
SEE OUR SPRING CARPETS
We invariably offer you the best possible money value. In all our years of business this has been our aim. We buy only the best goods on the best terms and sell accordingly.
V. B. SNYDER & SON
THE "OLD RELIABLE" CARPET HOUSE



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST---BUY A COONEY BUGGY
More Buggy for the Money than any Place in the State.
M. J. COONEY & CO., HURON and CHERRY STS., TOLEDO

BEE DIRECTORY

TOLEDO'S ENTERPRISING MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TO THE PUBLIC—The firms represented in this department are reliable in every way. Their goods are the best made, and they are recommended to the readers of the BEE in cities and towns everywhere, as proper persons with whom to deal. Letters addressed to any of them will receive courteous attention and orders will be promptly filled. These firms do much toward making business of this section brisk at all times and are worthy of your patronage:

SAWS.	SAWS.	PAINTS.	HEATING.
NORTHWESTERN SAW WORKS. A. MERTZ, PROP. Mfr and dealer in SAWS and PLANER KNIVES. 8 South St. Clair St.	H. BARTLEY, TOLEDO. The Standard SAW takes the lead. Manufactured by H. BARTLEY, Toledo, O.	BUCKEYE PAINT & VARNISH CO. Prepared Paints, White and Colored Leads.	Isaac D. Smead & Co. Warming and Ventilating Engineers, manufacturers of Warming and Ventilating Apparatus.
CONTRACTOR.	BRIDGES.	BRIDGES.	SEED MERCHANTS.
T. H. HAMILTON, BRIDGE BUILDER, Pile Driver and General Contractor, HARTFORD BLOCK.	THE SMITH BRIDGE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.	THE MASSILON BRIDGE CO., Massillon, Ohio. TOLEDO OFFICE NOS. 1 & 2 Darst Block, Adams St.	CHAS. STAGER & CO. CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, 123 & 125 N. ERIE ST.
PORK PACKERS.	CRACKER MFRS.	CARRIAGES.	WAGONS.
JACOB FOLGER, PORK PACKER AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER, Dealer in Meats. 87 and 89 St. Clair Street.	M. SEYFANG & Co., Wholesale CRACKER, BREAD and CAKE BAKERS, 17—Market Space—19	FRED. KOPF, Mnfr. Carriages and Wagons. Repairs and Painting. 215 Locust St., bet. Summit and Water.	Milburn Wagon Co., Manufacturers of Farm and Spring Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, Business Wagons, etc., 3134 Monroe St.
MACHINERY.	MACHINERY.	MACHINERY.	FURNACES.
Herbert Baker, Planers, Moulders, Saw Benches, Tenoners, etc. Shafting Hangers and Pulleys, 369 and 371 ERIE ST.	TOLEDO MACHINE & TOOL WORKS, G. F. Danielson, Prop. Mfrs of Light Machinery and Specialties. 4 & 6 South St. Clair St.	Enterprise Machine Co. Foundry and Machine Shop 608 Short st. Repairing Promptly Attended to; castings of all kinds	Hoffman & Harpst, PRACTICAL TINNERS And dealers in the "Floral City Furnace" 926 CHERRY ST.
BRASS AND IRON.	BRASS FOUNDER.	BRASS FOUNDER.	WIRE & IRON W'KS.
SHAW, KENDALL & CO. Mfrs and Dealers in BRASS & IRON GOODS for water, gas and steam wrought iron pipe and fittings.	JOHN SHAW, Brass Founder, Brass Castings, Bronze Metal for Engines, and 10 St. Clair Street.	V. SEEGER, Finisher and Dealer in BRASS GOODS, ETC. New No. 15 St. Clair St. Old No. 93.	Benster Wire & Iron Works. Mnfrs. Wire and Iron Work & Wind Engines. 321 Water St., Toledo.
FURNITURE.	BARBER SUPPLIES.	MILLERS.	FILTERS.
THE KETCHAM FURNITURE CO., Summit and Locust Sts., Bank, Office and Public Building Furniture.	BARBERS' CHAIRS and Shop FURNITURE HANSOM & RANDOLPH Wholesale Barbers' Supplies.	Bechtol, Carney & Co., CENTRIFUGAL MILLS Mfrs. FLOUR, 229 to 231 Lynn Street	Stevens Filter Co. MFS. OF UPWARD, SELF-CLEANSING FILTERS 222 and 224 Water
ROLLING MILL.	BOILER WORKS.	TINWARE.	LIME.
THE MAUMEE ROLLING MILL CO., Mfrs of Extra Quality Flange Boiler, Tank and Sheet Steel and Iron; Bar, Band, Shafting Iron. Office and Works, E. Side.	MAUMEE STEAM BOILER WORKS, Wade st. cor Williams.	Toledo Tinware Mfg Co. Mfrs. of PIECED TINWARE Cor. Erie and Orange.	FRED BOICE DEALER IN Lime, Cement, Plaster. 130 Water Street.
BREWING.	BREWERS.	FURNITURE.	LUMBER.
GRASSER & BRAND BREWING CO., Brewers and Bottlers of ERLMAN, PILSENER and LAGER BEER.	TOLEDO BREWING & MALTING CO., Peter Lenk, Pres.; John Huebner, Supt.; M. R. Littlefield, Treas. Cor. Hamilton & Division	W. I. WILBUR & CO., Manufacturers of OFFICE FURNITURE and BAR FIXTURES. 412—416 St. Clair St.	WESTERN MFG. CO. Mfrs. of Sash Door and Blinds, and dealer in Lumber. Glazed work a specialty. Cor. Water and Vine St.
IRON CORNICE.	Dry Goods & Notions.	NOTIONS.	LUMBER.
J. L. ARNOLD, Mfr. of Galvanized Iron Cornice, Sky-Lights, Slate, Tin, Iron and Gravel Roofing. 712 MONROE STREET	L. S. Baumgardner & Co. Imp. and Jobbers of DRY GOODS, Fancy Goods & Notions. Summit St. Wholesale Only.	DAVIS BROS'. Wholesale Notions and Fancy Goods, 214 and 216 Summit St.	The Ames, Bonner Co. Manufacturers of BRUSHES. Buyers of Beech Lumber. Correspondence solicited.
GROCERS.	GROCERS.	GROCERS.	GROCERS.
R. A. BARTLEY, Importers and Jobbers. No traveling salesmen employed. Goods bought cheap are half sold. 615 & 619 Summit St.	BERDAN & CO., Importers and Jobbers. Full and complete stock at all times. Cor. Jefferson & St. Clair	Pliny Watson & Co., IMPORTING AND JOBBING. The TRADE carefully looked after at all times and seasons. Superior & Jefferson sts.	H. D. WOOD Wholesale Grocers 115 Superior & 117

The Bee.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE, will please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes.

Advertisements of Wants, For Rent, For Sale, Lost, Found, etc., not exceeding four lines (28 words), will be inserted in these columns for 50 cents a week, two weeks $1; one month $2. For one insertion 20 cents, two times 25 cents, three times 30 cents, and four times 40 cents will be charged. Over four lines at proportionate rates, payable in advance. Parties desiring situations will be given three insertions free.

No credit is allowed for advertisements ordered in for a certain number of times and stopped before expiration.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements under this head: Once, 20cts; Three times, 40cts; Six times 60cts.

WANTED—Barber—One first-class man immediately; wages $12 per week and steady work. Apply at Clouse's, 416 Madison st, Law building. 17jy2p

BARBER—Wanted, young barber or a boy who has had some experience. Call at 822 Cherry st. 17jy2p

WANTED—Young man that has had some experience at the barber trade. Call at 1317 Washington street. 2tp

WANTED—Good blacksmith and floorman at J. A. Gessner, Vine street. 3tp

CUTTER WANTED—Are you a cutter? If so do you use the A D Rude New Method of cutting? 15jy4

GENTLEMAN OR LADY canvasser wanted for Toledo. Good pay for right person. Also want canvasser in each county of state. Address box 772, Painesville, O. 3tp

WANTED—Boy at Taft's dential room, 237 Summit street. 2tp

WANTED—A good, reliable grocery clerk. Apply at 605 East Lafayette st 16jy3p

WANTED—For the United States army able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years; good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 4th floor, Bass block, Calhoun st, Ft Wayne, Ind. 3jly6m

WANTED—Permanent office assistant. Salary $750. Railway fair paid. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, box 582, Chicago. 27junetf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent female cook; must help wash and iron; with references; highest wages paid. Apply at Mrs L Franc, 1117 Madison st, cor 12th. 17jy3p

WANTED—At Roth & Friedman's, 50 crocheters. Apply at once. 16jy3

WANTED—A good dishwasher at 501 Summit st. 16jy2

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, a girl for general housework; a steady place for a good girl; no children. Address 2122 Warren st. 15jy4p

WANTED—Three first-class dining room girls at once; will pay $16 per month. Fountain hotel, Mt. Clemens, Mich. 15jy2wsp

WANTED—A nurse girl between 16 and 18 years old at 211 Irving St. 27junett

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 922 Huron st, corner Lagrange. 9june-tf

WANTED—Girl or middle-aged woman to work in a hotel; no boarders. Call or address Maumee House, Maumee, O. 8mayff

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICNIC—Thousands of people are saying that Presque Isle is the favorite place for picnics. The lovely shade, the charming free concerts, healthful lake breezes, boating, bathing, etc., all lend to the beauty of the spot; 20 cents pays for all; reduced rates for Sunday schools. 15jy6

WANTED—To exchange new two story 9 room house and lot, 3 blocks from High school, Bowling Green, O, for residence in Toledo; Auburdale preferred. Address E A Miller, 1101 Adams st, Toledo. 7jy6p

DR. MINGOS has returned to Toledo and permanently located at the corner of Summit and Oak sts; will attend all calls; special attention to chronic diseases and female troubles; consultation free. 2jy1mp

WANTED—Everybody to insure their property in the old and tried Ohio Farmers' Insurance company; 43 years' experience and $1,654,230.50 assets. Geo C Stahl, agt, 420 Adams st. 22june1m

DO YOU WANT A PENSION? If you do, and have doubts as to your claim, consult J. H. Spain, corner Monroe and Market Space. Advice given free. 7aprlyr

WANTED—The people to know that they can get anything they want in the line of stationary, art goods, cigars and tobacco, at Geo. T. Frey's, 611 Cherry st. 31janly

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; deeds, leases, mortgages and all legal papers executed; special attention paid to collection of commercial paper. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Room 23 Law building, corner Superior and Madison sts. jan12tf

CISTERNS of all sizes in stock or made to order, delivered in any part of city; will set in position if desired. Phone 541. The Merrell Manufacturing Co., Curtis st. 2mayly

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—Situation—A young man of 20 wants to work at anything honorably; office work or clerking preferred; reference. Address F B 585 South st, city. 17jy3

WANTED—Situation by a practical wood working machine hand; sober and industrious and good reference. Address C, 23, BEE office. 3t

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $300 a month selling our goods on their merits; want country and general agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a county agent fails to clear $100 and expenses after a 30 days' trial, or a general agent less than $750; we will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of three 1 cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address Renner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa. 11jy3m

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at reasonable rates, with use of bath. Apply at 28 Ontario st, between Monroe and Washington. 14jy6p

ROOMS FOR RENT. Inquire at Weber's shoe store, 837 Summit st. 14jy6p

FOR RENT—Three large, nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; five minutes' walk from Union depot, one block from either Broadway or St Clair street car lines; also suite of rooms on first floor. Inquire 508 Oliver st. 13july4p

FOR RENT—HOUSE.

FOR RENT—The commodious storeroom No 33 North Erie st, between Monroe and Washington; phone 237. Chas J Kirschner & Co, 512 Madison st. 17jy12

HOUSE—For rent one house with 5 rooms, cellar, etc. cor Prouty and Stocking aves. Inquire of Jacob Bopp, 2 Superior, cor Washington st. 17jy6p

HOUSE—For rent, a brand new brick house, ready for occupancy in two weeks; all modern improvements; rent $35 a month. Inquire Thomas Calkins, 118 Illinois st. 13july6p

HOUSE—For rent a house of 12 rooms with all the modern improvements, including natural gas, at 1225 Superior st; splendid neighborhood, convenient to business. Apply to V. W. Granger, 305 Summit st. 4apr-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Yesterday afternoon in or near the Union depot, a plain black cloth lady's jacket. Finder please return to Western Union telegraph, main office, and receive reward. 17jy2p

WATCH LOST—A small, silver watch, oxidized silver chain, basket charm. Return to 350 Floyd street. Liberal reward. 2tp

LOST—This morning, by a lad, on Superior, Cherry or Summit streets, a small purse containing five dollar bill, twenty-five cent silver piece. Finder please leave at BEE office. 2tp

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, room 14 Worthington block, Adams and Superior sts. 16mayff

MONEY TO LOAN on farm or city property in large or small amounts at low rate of interest; will buy notes, bonds, mortgages on liberal terms. Merrell & Eastell, 512 Madison st. 11maly

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$50 reward will be given to the person who will find the following described property. A gray horse, 12 years old, weight about 1,200 pounds, short mane, a small collar boil on right shoulder, shod forward, well built. Also, stolen at the same place, a light, half-spring, low-wheel wagon; main leaf of front spring broken in middle, and a lot of carpenter and other tools with the initials J. H. S. on them. J. H. Schissler, Genoa, O. 6tp

BUSINESS CHANCE.

HOTEL WANTED—Wanted to rent in live town of about 1,000 population, hotel, furnished or would buy furniture at appraisal; no attention to answers unless full particulars are given. Address James Walker, 403 West Harrison st, Chicago, Ill. 11jy12p

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—Flat No 802, Jefferson st, cor Ontario; two floors, main and second, six rooms and bath; especially suited for physician's residence and office; $30. Also flat No 8, Ontario st; Norris flats; English basement, six rooms and bath; $22. Apply to F. J. Scott, Hotel Madison. 6jun tf

FOR SALE—HOTEL.

HOTEL—For sale hotel in neighboring town, thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements, recently built and has 30 well ventilated rooms; doing good business and can furnish satisfactory reason for selling. Address C 15, Bee office. 11jy6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For city property, a 30 acre farm just outside the corporation under the influence of the lake air and well adapted for truck gardening and fruit. George E Pomeroy & Son, 414 Madison st. 9jy1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One two-seated open wagon and one single top carriage; also one good 5-year old mare, sound and gentle, or will exchange for building lot in good location. Call at 423 12th st. 16jy6

FOR SALE—Lots on Oakwood ave, street paved and sewered, at $30 per front foot; will build to suit; reasonable down payment, balance monthly. Call at 423 12th st. 16jy6

FOR SALE—A good sound gentle horse, cheap. Call at 1018 Newberry st, near water works. 16jy3p

FOR SALE—Brick hotel in Antwerp, O; doing good business; will sell house, barn and all furniture for $3,500 on time payments; great bargain. Address G B St John, care Bee. 15jy3

FOR SALE OR RENT—The stone building recently occupied by Byrul & Merick as a furniture, planing and jobbing establishment; the building is eighty (80) by seventy-three (73) feet, 3 stories in height with cellars, situate on Water st, Sandusky, in the center of the city; there are three railroads passing at the rear of the building, one within 10 feet; there is also an engine of 100 horse power, with a new steel boiler and planing machine matcher, resawing, moulding, ripping and cross-cutting off machine, all in good order for business manufacturing; the owner is going out of business; the property will be sold at a sacrifice or rented to a good tenant. James D Lea.
Sandusky, June 5, 1891. 16je6w

FARM FOR SALE—A very fine piece of land about 8 miles from Toledo, 1½ miles from Curtice, O; about 140 acres; on a good main road near Crain Creek. The land is very well adopted to a large grape and peach orchard, and almost anything else; 5¼ acres of grapes already on it. To be sold very reasonably, on payments to be sold in one, two or four pieces as desired. Also a very good soil for pears, cherries and apples. Address Adolph Leitz, Toledo, O., who has also some very good cheap lots for sale near Grand street, where there will be soon a stone road and street car, and car shops will be built this fall. Payments easy. 15jy4tp

FOR SALE—Two extra good cows; one grade Jersey, one thoroughbred; can be seen 7 to 8 a m and 6 to 7 p m, at 2045 Warren st. 14jy6p

MEDICAL WORKS—For sale, standard medical works; just the thing for a student. Address C 19, Bee office. 14jy3

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are for sale with frontage to suit; look at them. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are beautiful lots with beautiful surroundings. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are all of good depth, alley in rear. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are for sale for fine residences, at reasonable price. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have city water and sewerage complete. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have natura and illuminating gas mains laid. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have stone sidewalks laid and shade trees growing. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have two lines of street cars convenient. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are but fifteen minutes street car ride from postoffice. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are located in a rapidly growing portion of the city. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have streets broad and nicely graded. Irving B Hiett & Co

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are well built up; more residences soon to follow. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have beautiful grounds and lawns. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are surrounded by strictly first-class residences. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have had everything completed to make them attractive. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are well located between Collingwood ave & Cherry st. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE considering advantages are very cheap. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE offer special inducements to home-seekers. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are offered at 20 per cent discount until September 1. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are especially attractive for fine homes. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE lay high and dry in healthful neighborhood. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE have title perfect abstract furnished with each lot sold. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE offer excellent inducements to investors. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are especially cheap to parties wishing to build. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are worthy of your consideration for homes or investment. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are among the most desirable of the 7th ward. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are now cheap; values will surely increase. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE should be purchased now if you think of buying. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are at 20 per cent discount to those intending to build soon. Irving B Hiett & Co.

LOTS IN WEBSTER PLACE are very cheap for every one. Get our prices. Irving B Hiett & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES—For sale, nice clean stock factory and farm trade; splendid chance to run a general stock of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes; good reason for selling. Address E S Kahl, West Park, Findlay, O. 1 july6p

HORSES—For sale two good work horses; also wide tire wagon and double harness; will sell together or separate to suit purchaser. Inquire at 116 Broadway. 9 y6p

PORTABLE ENGINE—For sale; 19 horse-power, in perfect order; will sell cheap. Apply to Tim Leroux, cor Cherry and Summit sts. 8jy2w

PROPERTY—For sale; house and lot on Vit bridge ave, $3,500; house and lot on Washington st $2,500; 71 ft on Collingwood, near Delaware ave, at $40; 100 ft on Robinwood, near Bancroft at $30; house and lot on Lee st, 8th ward, $1,400; 3 new cottages now being built on East Broadway for $1,000 each; small down payments, balance monthly. Irving & Russell, 10 Produce Exchange. 2Saug1f

LOST—Dog—Black and white Llewellyn setter. Send to 1904 Jefferson st, or 327 Superior st; reward will be paid. 16jy3

LOT—For sale a beautiful lot 50x211. Call at 518 Adams street. 21mar-tf

STOLEN.

STOLEN—One Lozier & Yost safety bicycle, No 458. $10 reward for the return of the same to J W Armstead, 377 Wisconsin st, city. 17jy6p

NOT FROZEN OUT.

Maud (to her wooer)—Well, I hope papa didn't give you a cold reception.

Bertie—No; he gave me a "roasting," but it amounted all to the same thing. Good-bye, dear.—Judge.

CITY NEWS.

Use Seyfang's New Process bread.

The Toledo Laundry Co., 332 Summit St.

The Toledo Laundry Co., Phone 438.

Maumee avenue's new pavement is completed.

Leroux Cider Vinegar can always be had at Al Just.

The Third Ohio cavalry will reune at Detroit in August.

Asphalt laying has been finished on Bancroft street.

Defiance county teachers hold their institute at Sherwood, August 17.

Meet your friends at the train with a carriage from the Crescent Livery Co.

The veteran cadets who went to Waterville yesterday report a high old time.

A lodge of K. P.'s was instituted at Freeport, Wood county, last evening.

The first load of new wheat came down the canal this morning on the boat Pinkerton.

A large crowd went to Put-in Bay and Lakeside, this morning, on the City of Toledo.

While the strike is on order your conveyance from the Crescent Livery Co. Phone 899.

Henry Cumming, of Van Wert county, was received at the asylum for insane yesterday.

Beginning to-morrow, the City of Toledo will leave for Put-in-Bay at 9 instead of 10 o'clock a. m.

One side of the St. Clair street pavement, from Adams to Cherry, has been thrown open to the public.

Special prices in diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware at B. H. Broer's, 606 S. St. Clair street.

The finest stock of diamonds at Judd's.

James Mattimore has taken out a permit for the erection of a cottage on Missouri street to cost $500.

The council committees announced for last evening failed to secure a quorum, and no business was taken up.

Silverware at M. Judd's.

Messrs. Robert Barber, B. H. Hitchcock and C. A. Rowsey are engaged at the council chamber equalizing sewer 252.

Detroit—$1.00 round trip, Tuesday next July 21. Train leaves 8:30 city time, M. C. R. R. Return leaves Detroit at 8 p. m.

Spectacles and eye glasses at Judd's.

A new cross-over track was laid on Summit street yesterday in front of Sterling's store by the Consolidated Street Car company.

A special meeting of Beatty lodge, No. 494, K. P., will be held to-morrow evening at Goulden's hall, to confer ranks on five candidates.

The man who paints his house with Buckeye paints is sure of a durable job.

The acre property recently mentioned in the BEE as having been sold by Father Hannin to Mr. Clarence Brown, was transferred yesterday by the church officials.

S. Pike was arrested to-day on the charge of abusing his wife. There was a question as to whether the parties were married and the judge advised them to depart, get married, and live in peace.

Russel B. Gorsuch, of Vance street, was in the police court on the charge of abusing his wife. The case was continued to secure witnesses.

George Mons was fined the costs in the police court this morning, he having been arraigned for abusing his better half.

The Toledo Camera club holds a special meeting at their rooms on Monday evening. The Chicago lantern slide exhibit is the attraction.

The might-have-beens are about as numerous as the has-beens. Neither are as plenty, however, as the Smokette cigar that sells everywhere for a nickle.

The ladies of the Fifth Presbyterian church will give an excursion to Put-in-Bay on the City of Toledo, Saturday, July 18, for the purpose of raising funds for building their new church.

Rev. Father O'Brien, of Cleveland, formerly of Toledo, has been elected as state lecturer of the Ohio Total Abstinence union. Father Moran, of Clyde, is the alternate. Father O'Brien is also first vice president.

Owing to the very late arrival of the steamer Idlewild last evening, the moonlight excursion of Mark E. Sibley's camp, Sons of Veterans, has been postponed until to-morrow, Saturday evening, July 18. All tickets issued for last night will be good on that evening.

The funeral of the late Dan Leary, killed on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, took place from St. Francis de Sales church this morning at 8 o'clock. A large gathering of friends was present. Dr. Quigley officiated. The remains were taken to Calvary.

Mrs. Eliza Ostrander, of Woodruff avenue, was arrested for assault and battery on a little colored girl yesterday, and this morning was fined the costs of prosecution.

For drunkenness this morning in police court Peter Erman was fined the costs, F. Schmidt discharged, Fred Barre $5 and costs and the case of John McCleary was continued to July 18.

Just before noon to-day a sneak thief entered the boarding house kept by Mrs. Bott, on Superior street, between Madison and Jefferson streets, and stole a good coat and vest belonging to one of the boarders.

The suffering or the curious are invited to call at the dental parlors of Barlow & Kline, 315 Superior street, and investigate our electric machines for the painless extraction of teeth. One tooth extracted free by the new process.

The democratic convention to nominate a candidate for common pleas judge of the sub-district composed of Defiance, Paulding and Williams counties, will be held at Defiance, August 27. The representation will be: Defiance, 66 votes; Paulding, 60 votes, and Williams 61 votes.

Capt. and Mrs. W. G. Alexander have just returned from Mackinaw, and report having had a pleasant time.

In Justice Parker's court this morning the following cases were gotten rid of: Conrad Jaeger against Samuel Welch, judgment for $9.45; Conrad Jaeger against Wm. Reimer, judgment for $25.75, and Conrad Jaeger against G. Parker, judgment for $43.15.

The Journey of Life.

"As we journey through life let us live by the way;" but how few reach years of maturity. One-third of all children born die before seven or eight years of age. And yet if Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children were used such would not be the case. The action of these remedies is prompt and efficacious in the various ailments for which they are intended, and their effect controlling from the first dose. His Diarrhœa Mixture, Teething Cordial, Colic Cure and Worm Elixir are standbys. Every family keeps and uses them. 25 cents.

For sale by R. C. Spohn, D. Harpster & Co., Bower & Friederich, Geo. C. Nill, Thos. Vanstone.

Saturday is our busy day in hosiery and underwear. We can save you money.
LAMSON BROTHERS.

Cool summer corsets at LAMSONS.

The Toledo BEE has a large circulation outside of Toledo. In this Findlay leads with over 200. We say to the outside subscribers that when in Toledo you will find it to your advantage to buy dry goods at Lamson Bros. They are one priced and will be pleased to show you their goods whether you buy or not.

G. A. R. Attention.

Arrangements are being made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway for special train service to Detroit, account of the national encampment in August. Tickets will be sold at greatly reduced rates.

G. A. R. posts desiring special cars for this occasion should communicate at once with A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland, O., stating number desired.

Death of a United States Vice Consul

VICTORIA, B. C., July 17.—Edgar Marvin, vice consul at this port, died here last evening, aged 67 years. He was a native of New York and came to Victoria in 1862.

Silk and Cambric

Shirt waists we have a large line and at low prices. You will say this yourself when you see them and learn the prices.
LAMSON BROTHERS'.

General Clarkson Returns From Abroad.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The City of Paris had on board ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, president of the National Republican league.

Remnants on our counters and they are sold at very low prices.
LAMSON BROTHERS.

Coming.

The doctors are becoming so well and favorably known in our community that it is hardly necessary to more than mention the date of their coming to insure a large crowd at the hotel eager to avail themselves of their superior skill. Those who are incurable are frankly told so. Some who think their troubles are of a trifling nature are found by Drs. France & Ottman's peculiar methods of analyzing diseased conditions to be not only in a dangerous condition but beyond human power to control. Likewise many who have doctored for years, even until they have given up the cherished hope of a cure in despair and resigned themselves to a miserable existence are speedily and permanently returned to health, especially is this true of diseases of the nervous system. To those who have become discouraged we would say, by all means visit the doctors and obtain their opinion if you have not already done so.

Drs. France & Ottman, formerly of New York, now of The France Medical and Surgical Institute, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit Toledo, Saturday, July 18. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential in the private parlors of the Burnett house from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. One day only.

We are being pressed for room by the carpenters which compels us to sell goods at any price to make room.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

COUNCILMAN TANNER

Departs from the Realms of Bachelordom

United in Marriage With Miss Martha Mutter in the Presence of Brother Councilmen, Friends and Relatives.

Last evening Councilman Frank C. Tanner cast off the chains that bound him to bachelordom, threw aside the cares and perplexities of his official position and meandered gracefully into a blissful state of married happiness, while all the other unmarried councilmen gazed on the proceedings with envy.

The happy bride was Miss Martha Mutter, and the ceremony was performed at the Walnut Street M. E. church, at 7:30 o'clock, in the presence of a large number, of relatives and friends. Rev. G. E. Hiller officiated, and the wedding was a very pretty and impressive one.

The bridesmaids were Miss Julia Mutter, the sister of the bride, and Miss Bertha Koelker, while John Kohne and E. Bower acted as ushers. After the ceremony a reception was given at the pleasant new home of the bride and groom, 923 Huron street.

About 35 guests were present, among whom were Councilmen Phillip Hassenzahl, Charles Nuendorf, John Morganthaler, Wm. Albrecht, W. H. Taylor, Anthony Bay, L. Walker, Street Commissioner Henry Bower, M. C. Fogarty, police clerk; James Faskins, assistant city clerk; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tanner, jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. Mutter, Mr. Englehart, Martin Tanner, Rev. Hiller and Mrs. Hiller, Dr. Parker and Miss Hannah Koelker.

The evening passed pleasantly with music and refreshments until 10:30 o'clock, when Mr. and Mrs. Tanner departed for Rochester. They will visit Niagara Falls and other points of interest, and will be absent about a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tanner take with them the best wishes of their numerous friends for a safe and pleasant journey, a happy home coming, and a long, prosperous and useful wedded life.

A WONDER IN BEAD WORK.

The Gift of Signora Angelini to the Franciscans at Jerusalem.

The piece of Venetian glass bead work, shown only to the favored few who enjoy the friendship and confidence of the reverend commissary of the Holy Land, is the work of a Venetian lady of rank, the Signora Catarina Angelini, who sent it as a present to the Franciscans at Jerusalem. From thence it was sent to the Very Rev. Charles Vissani, commissary of the Holy Land, residing in New York. It is 7 1-2 by 7 feet in size, and some idea of the work as a specimen of feminine industry may be gleaned from the fact that there are in it 1,600,000 fine glass beads. That means there were 1,600,000 stitches taken to make the piece. It took the signora and two other ladies, incessantly working on it, two winters and one summer to accomplish the task. The beads are of the kind called "Margueritine," of that fine glass made in the manufactories of Murano, an island of Venice, to which the glass-makers were really confined, under pretext of protection, in the centuries when Venice had the monopoly of the glass industry of the world. Then the glass-blower who revealed the secrets of his arts was liable to have his property confiscated, with perhaps, banishment added. And the dreaded council of Ten, if it saw fit, might even condemn him to death.

The ground of glittering paralellogram is pure white. Crystalline, pearly and opaline gleams of light flash from this field of white, on which are thrown, as it were, five wreaths of exquisitely shaded roses—red, pink and white—their rich color enhanced by the green of their foliage and a few other flowers, daisies, blue cornflowers and feathery sprays of mimosa. The largest wreath, in which are the largest flowers, is in the center of the piece. The four other wreaths are in the corners. A border of turquoise blue, headed by a garland of roses, lilies and other flowers, surrounds the piece. A delicate fringe of blue and white beads edges the border.

Given a fringe and tassels of red beads it might serve as a baldachino over the throne of an American cardinal in a cathedral as grand in its proportions as St. Patrick's in this city or the Cathedral of St. James' in Montreal. When we know that our grandmothers' bead bags cost from $5 to $15 we may begin to estimate its probable value.—N. Y. Herald.

Our line of curtains, draperies, shades and sash goods is complete. We ask you to look at them before you decide what to get for the new house or if you intend making any changes in the home.
LAMSON BROTHERS.

To-morrow as usual buy kid gloves, mitts, corsets and handkerchiefs at LAMSONS'.

You can buy anything in our store at actual cost during the alteration sale.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

The City of Toledo

Will give a moonlight and electric excursion on Saturday evening, July 18, from 8:00 to 11:00 p. m. Fare 25 cents. The People's theater orchestra will be in attendance for dancing. On and after Saturday, July 18, her leaving time for Put-in-Bay will be 9:00 a. m., returning at 6:00 p. m.

No Use for Cavalry.

Magazine and machine guns would seem to sound the knell of possible employment of cavalry in battle. No matter how dislocated are the infantry ridden at, so long as they are not quite demoralized, however ruse the cavalry leader—however favorable to sudden unexpected onslaught is the ground—the quick-firing arms of future must apparently stall off the most enterprising horsemen. Probably if the writer were arguing the point with a German, the famous experience of Von Bredow might be adduced in bar of this contention. In the combat of Tobitschau, in 1866, Von Bredow led his curiassier regiment straight at three Austrian batteries in action, captured the 18 guns and everybody and everythig belonging to them, with the loss to himself of but 10 men and eight horses. It is true, says the honest official account, that the ground favored the charge, and that the shells fired by the usually skilled Austrian gunners flew high. But during the last 100 yards grape was substituted for shell, and Bredow deserved all the credit he got.

Still stronger against my argument was Bredow's memorable work at Mars la Tour, when, at the head of six squadrons, he charged across 1,000 yards of open plain, rode over and through two separate lines of French infantry, carried a line of cannon numbering nine batteries, rode 1,000 yards further into the very heart of the French army, and came back with a loss of not quite one-half of his strength. The Todtenritt, as the Germans call it, was a wonderful exploit, a second Balaklava charge, and a bloodier one, and there was this distinction, that it had a purpose, and that that purpose was achieved. For Bredow's charge in effect wrecked France. It arrested the French advance which would else have swept Alvensleben aside, and to its timely effect is traceable to the sequence of events that ended in the capitulation of Metz. The fact that although from the beginning of his charge until he struck the front of the first French infantry line, Von Bredow took the rifle fire of a whole French division yet did not lose above 50 men, has been a notable weapon in the hands of those who argue that good cavalry can charge home on unshaken infantry.

But never more will French infantry shoot from the hip as Lafont's conscripts at Mars la Tour shot in the vague direction of Bredow's squadrons. French cavalry never got within yards of German infantry even in loose order, and the magazine or repeating rifle held reasonably straight will stop the most thrusting cavalry that ever heard the "charge" sound.—The Nineteenth Century.

Picnic Thousands of people are saying that Presque Isle is the favorite place for picnics. The lovely shade, the charming free concerts, healthful lake breezes, boating, bathing, &c all lend to the beauty of the spot. 20 cents pays for all. Reduced rates for Sunday-schools.

You will find us doing just as we advertize. Every article at cost.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

SAND AUGERS.

Strange Dust Whirlwinds that Rise to Meet Others from the Clouds.

One of the most curious wind penomena is the "sand-augers" which are observed on wide plains where the atmosphere is hot and dry. When the Union Pacific railway was being constructed the workmen had frequent opportunities of witnessing the formation and progress of these "sand auger" whirwinds. They were frequent in the Lodge Pole creek valley, through which the railway, leaving the Platte river, runs in a northerly direction.

The first indications of the near approach of one of these "augers" would be the formation here and there in the valley of little dust whirlwinds or baby cylones. These would be whisked away by strong currents of cool air, coming from no one knew where, but all drawing across the valley toward the eastern range of hills, their places being almost instantly occupied by a fast advancing, funnel-shaped cloud, like that observed hanging over waterspouts which are forming at sea.

From under the surface of this low-lying cloud a swaying tongue of lead-colored vapor would prolong itself toward the earth, from which, as if to meet the monster of the air, would rise a cloud of dirt and sand. This earth column would rise higher and higher, with a swift, whirling motion, becoming more compact all the while, until the blue-black vapor from above and the brown mass from below would unite and form the typical "sand auger" of the plains.

The diameter of these augers seldom exceeded 15 or 20 feet at the ground, but their bulk increased with their height, until they were merged into the broad surface of the thick, murky vapor of the cloud above. When this occurred, lightning flashes would sport about the upper stratum of the cloud and immense hailstones be formed in the dark beneath.

When all conditions were favorable these hailstones would be thrown, by centrifugal force, out from the revolving cloud. These hailstones were almost invariably of a flat disk shape, from three to six inches in diameter, an inch to an inch and a half thick, and made up of alternate layers of sand and ice.—St. Louis Republic.

We reserve nothing, but give you the choice out of our enormous stock at cost.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

SPECIAL SALE

Of Pianos and Organs.

On August first we will remove to our magnificent quarters in Pythian castle. We have decided to make a special sale of pianos and organs from now until that date. This is the first times in twenty years that we have made a special sale, and our aim shall be to please customers by selling them first class, reliable instruments at remarkably low prices. We have a number of instruments that have had a little use that will be disposed of without regard to actual worth. We will keep open evenings for the remainder of the month to accommodate those who cannot call during the day.
J. W. GREENE & Co.

Crowds are taking the advantage of our offerings. We always do as we say.
NEUHAUSEL BROS.

A PATHETIC STORY.

A Stolen Bank Note and the Cross of Honor.

They were talking of a cheating gambler who had just been driven from a club in Paris, and each one related a story; our friend Captain J—— alone said nothing.

"Do you intend to be the only one not furnishing your contribution?" I demanded of him.

"If you insist——"

"That's exactly what we do!"

"Very well. However, I warn you that my story does not much resemble yours and that my robber is exceedingly interesting."

"So much the better! We are all ears."

The Captain lighted a cigarette and stood leaning against the mantlepiece of the salon. We had drawn nearer to hear him the better, with that somewhat curious eagerness of men, who, after all, are only big children. From without the bright sunlight of May shone through the half-closed window shutters.

"It was six years ago," said the Captain, "I was in garrison at M——, a dull town in a dull department. Not an amusement; not a theater; only a frightful cafe-concert of the low standing. Once my day's work was finished, I knew not what to do, and gradually I had grown into the habit of going every evening to the Union Club, the only one the town possessed. It was named thus because its frequenters constantly disputed there. In general they played but little there, except during the three great fairs of the year, each of which lasted eight days.

"One autumn afternoon, towards the commencement of one of these fairs, I arrived early at the club.

"A great many people whom I did not know were there; rich farmers who rarely came to town, or the gentle folks of the country who seldom abandonded their chateaux.

"'There' a big game on hand to to-day,' said an habitue to me; 'it will be a curious sight.'

"I turned towards the gambling-table and restrained a movement of surprise. The banker was a young man of 22 or 23, whom I knew by sight. I took an interest in him, for his father, who had died bravely at Magenta, had left him but little fortune and a name difficult to bear. He came to the club but occasionally and did not play. I was therefore greatly astonished to see him running a bank and a big bank, too, for notes and louis were heaped up in front of him.

"'How much is on each square?' asked some one.

"'Oh!' said a wealthy farmer, laughing, 'M. de Mertens is in luck; he can run a bank without limit.'

"The young man was very pale; there was a sort of wildness in his eyes.

"'Bank without limit!' stammered he.

"This was the signal for ill luck. Ten times in succession the unfortunate Mertens lost. In a quarter of an hour the bank was broken.

"Another player took his place, and the game went on with such animation and excitement that I caught the fever myself and began to play like everybody else.

"There was no longer any room around the table, and I played standing, holding in my hand my hat into which I nervously cast my winnings, which increased minute by minute.

"The game had grown more exciting than ever, when some one called out to me:

"'You are being robbed, Captain!'

"I made a sudden movement and instinctively seized a hand, the hand of M. de Mertens, in which was crumpled a thousand-franc note he had just stolen from me.

"The unhappy man's face was convulsed.

"I exchanged a glance with him—one only—and saw something touching in his eyes widened by fear.

"'M. de Mertens is merely doing what he has a perfect right to do,' said I, tranquilly, 'and I am amazed that any one should dare to make such an accusation against such a man as he is. We are partners; he has taken what money he needed, and that's all there is about it.'

"The explanations were brief. The individual who had given the alarm was making his first visit to the club and was unacquainted with M. de Mertens; the players who were standing were somewhat crowded one against another; the new comer had seen a hand slip into the hat and, believing that I was being robbed, had cried out. He made humble excuses to M. de Mertens, whom everybody surrounded, lamenting the deplorable incident brought about by the stupidity of an awkward fellow.

"They then resumed playing and M. de Mertens took his departure.

"Three days passed without bringing me any news of the young man. Nothing was more natural than that he should not be very anxious to see me again. In saving him I had saved the postthumous honor of a brave soldier; but still I thought it strange that he had not sought in an indirect manner to show me his gratitude.

"One evening I was going out to pay some visits when my orderly informed me that a lady was waiting to see me in the salon.

"It was a woman of 45 years of age, with a calm, proud look.

"'I am Mme. de Mertens,' said she to me; 'my son has told me all and I have come to thank you for having preserved the honor of our name.'

"'Madame—'

"'My son was madly in love with a woman who incessantly demanded money of him; he ruined himself for her; he played and lost. You know the rest.'

"I was exceedingly ill at ease, for the grief of the noble woman moved me deeply; she was standing before me and tears glistened in her black eyes.

"'It was a folly of youth, madame,' I stammered. 'I will see your son—Iwill lecture him.'

"She gravely shook her head.

"'You will not see him, Captain; he has enlisted in the marine infantry and I came here only after he had departed.'"

We had listened to Captain J—— without interrupting him; when he had ceased speaking there was a brief silence.

"And the denouement, Captain? What became of M. de Mertens?"

"He died, messieurs. Several years ago I received a letter from Kelung; a poor little letter, written with pale ink upon paper which was already yellow. It contained these few lines:

"'I am grievously wounded. Admiral Courbet has just brought me the cross—but I am going to die. I send it to you—my poor cross—to you who saved me, and I shall be happy if you will wear it.'

"That is why, messieurs, instead of fastening to my uniform the decoration which the Chancellerie of the Legion of Honor bestowed upon me, I wear the cross of Sergeant of Marine Infantry Mertens, who, after having acted the thief, died at Kelung like a hero."—San Francisco Call.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Idlewild for Detroit and Belle Isle Park Sunday, July 19. Fare 50 cents round trip. Leaves Jefferson St. dock at 9 o'clock a. m., city time. Returning leaves Detroit at 5 p. m.

Grand Excursion to Detroit and Belle Isle Park by Steamer Idlewild, Sunday, July 19. Fare 50 cents round trip. Leaves Jefferson St. dock at 9 o'clock a. m., city time. Returning leaves Detroit at 5 p. m.

MCGLYNN'S AMBULANCE SERVICE.

McGlynn's ambulance service is now the finest and most complete in the state. He has gone to a great deal of expense to arrange all details of the service so that it is on an equal with the largest cities in the country. The best horses and most careful drivers and attendants to be found are connected with the service. Those in charge are familiar with every portion of the city, and a telephone message will bring the ambulance to where it is needed in the shortest possible time. The office is centrally located so that the ambulance can reach all portions of the city in a few minutes. Phone 1035 or call at 422 Summit street.

This ambulance is the only one located on this side of the river and in the central part of the city, 442 Summit street, hence of necessity it can but give the most prompt service. Everyone employed around places of danger should get its phone number (1035) securely in their mind.

Don't forget Salesmen's Excursion to Sandusky and Cedar Point, Sunday, July 19. Train leaves Union Depot 9:30 a. m., standard time.

$1 Round Trip $1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Excursion!

On the New Steamer City of Toledo, to

PUT-IN-BAY, JULY 18, 1891.

For the benefit of the Fifth Presbyterian church. Every one go, and help build the new church.

Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between B. H. Holtgreive and J. H. Feilbach, is this day dissolved, Mr. J. H. Feilbach retiring from said firm.

B. H. Holtgreive assumes all liabilities, and to collect all accounts due said firm.

July 9. B. H. HOLTGREIVE,
No. 11 Superior street, Market Space.

Warning.

Everybody is cautioned not to give anything to my son Louis Meyers, on my account, as I shall not pay for his debts.
JOHN MEYERS.

BUCKEYE BREWING CO.

Brewers of Genuine

Pilsener, Export and

LAGER BEER!

TOLEDO, OHIO.

JOHN JACOBY, Supt.

DR. J. T. LAWLESS

has removed his office and residence to 205 BROADWAY, COR. WESTERN AVE

METROPOLITAN HOTEL

Broadway and Prince St., New York.

Under new management, on the

EUROPEAN-:-PLAN

Thoroughly renovated; in complete order, restaurant equal to the best in the city. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward.

HILDRETH & ALLEN

DO YOU

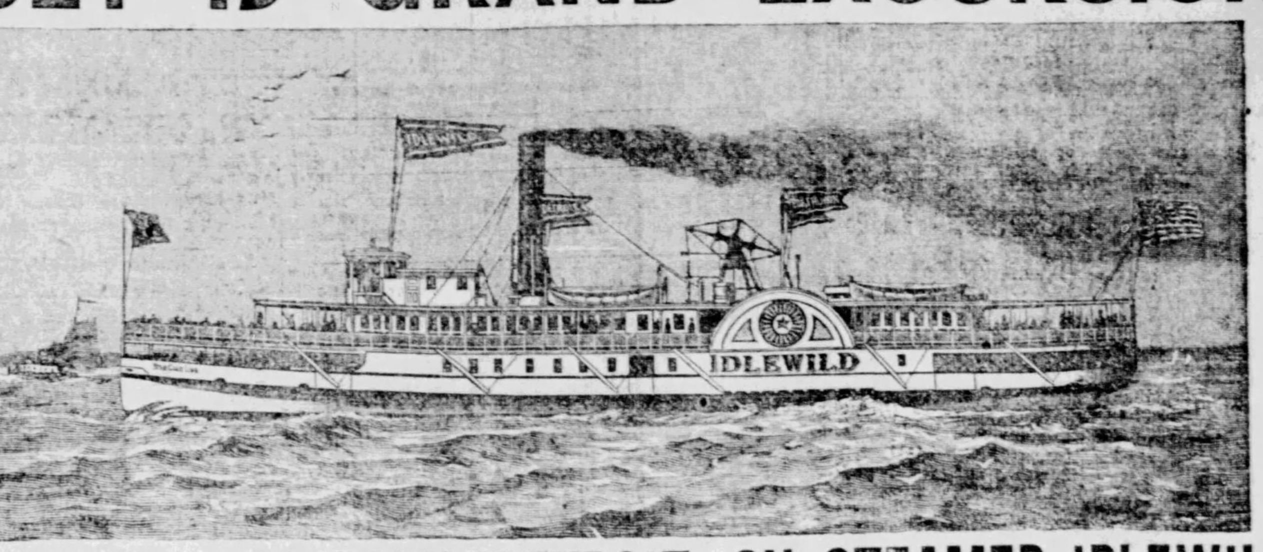
Use S. S. S., when you need a tonic. If you do not, you should. It is the safest and best Blood medicine made. It is purely vegetable, containing no poison of any kind, and can be taken safely by the most delicate child. Yet it cures all blood troubles, from an ordinary face pimple to the worst form of contagious Blood Taint.

For Old People.

My mother who is a very old lady, was physically broken down. The use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) has entirely restored her health.
R. B. DILWORTH,
Greenville, S. C.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

JULY 19--GRAND EXCURSION



TO BELLE ISLE PARK, DETROIT, ON STEAMER IDLEWILD

TICKETS $1.00, ROUND TRIP.

Steamer will leave Toledo at 9 a. m.; returning, arrive at 8 p. m. This will give Toledo people an opportunity to see the famous Belle Isle Park, Detroit, the finest park in the world, or spend three hours in Detroit.

GREAT CHINA MATTING SALE!

5,000 ROLLS CHINA MATTING!

Direct Importations! Elegant Patterns!

Prices Below the Lowest!

STERLING & CO., 408-410 SUMMIT ST.

A. R. SISSON, Manager.

STEADMAN

Business College

CORNER SUMMIT AND ADAMS STREETS.

BOOKKEEPING

BY ACTUAL BUSINESS PRACTICE FROM DAY OF ENTRANCE

This is a school for young men and women—children not admitted. Bookkeeping, Shorthand Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, History, Physiology, Typewriting, etc., thoroughly taught. Call at the school or write for full particulars. A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

SEND YOUR WASHING to **Model Steam Laundry!**

CORNER CHERRY AND HURON STREETS,

Phone 1015 J. H. WYLIE, Propr.

The State Business College,

"BEST" SHORT-HAND SCHOOL.

NEARLY OPPOSITE P. O., COR. MADISON AND SUMMIT STREETS, TOLEDO, O.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1891.

If you failed to pass, prepare for examination. Rates: 5 weeks, $4. Bring your books who
Phone 708. MELCHOIR, ROBINSON & MELCHOIR, Principals

TOLEDO **Business** COLEGE

512-55SUMMIT STREET

SHORT-HAND SCHOOL

Mr. Davis of the Toledo Business College will conduct a class in penmanship from 8:30—9:30; arithmetic for teachers and advanced scholars, 9:30—10:15; arithmetic for those who failed to make their grade, 10:25—12.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT 50cts PER BOX.

WILL CURE EVERY FORM OF **SKIN DISEASE**

From Simple Pimples to obstinate ECZEMA; also ITCHING PILES.

Send for "Hints for Kitchen and Sick-Room," a handy book for the household. FREE.

EDUCATIONAL.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, OHIO. Permanent Income from the State. Annual Revenues, $150,000. Twenty-five departments. Forty-three Professors and Assistants. Classical, scientific and technical courses. Ten Laboratories. Both sexes admitted. Tuition free. Send for catalogue.

OHIO MILITARY ACADEMY

PORTSMOUTH, O.

Scientific, Classical, Commercial and Select Courses; Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drills. *Beautiful and Healthful Location; Magnificent Grounds and Buildings. Newly refitted. New Term Opens Thursday, Sept. 3, '91. Catalogue free.*

COL. A. L. BRESLER, SUPT.

Kenyon Military Academy.

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